

A LIVE-WIRE NEWSPAPER --- WITHOUT DOUBT THE BRIGHTEST AND BEST APPEARING COUNTRY WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Development of Transportation by Air Lines

LONDON, Eng., October 20.—The committee appointed by the conference of Dominion representatives to inquire into the cost of establishing and running airship and aeroplane services on Empire routes should be able to draw up a valuable report. So far little more than generalities as to finance have been put forward by those who have talked most enthusiastically about the practicability and advantages of imperial air communications. When the subject was brought up at the conference, the first question asked by the prime ministers was, "What about the cost?" It must be admitted that no very definite reply was forthcoming. Hence the special committee.

The committee has been erroneously described as an expert committee. This description is scarcely applicable to a group of which only three members possess special knowledge of aircraft. And of these three, only Sir Ross Smith has first-hand knowledge of the requirements of imperial air routes, by reason of his London-to-Australia and other long flights. Sir F. H. Sykes, as Controller-General of Civil Aviation, probably knows a lot about costs, and knows where to apply for detailed information; and Sir Hugh Trenchard's experience is confined to Royal Air Force affairs, but with the special advantage that he has lately been east studying the question of air communications in Egypt and Arabia. The committee, will, of course, have to call expert evidence, and it may be expected that as a result the level of discussion of air transport will be raised out of the fog in which it so far has been conducted.

Limited Service to East

On account of the urgency of the matter it was promptly decided that the committee should only concern itself with limited services to the eastern boundaries of the Empire. The departure of the Canadian prime minister synchronized with this decision; it was already obvious that Canada was not to be associated with any scheme which might be adopted. Airship as well as airplane enthusiasts have been too apt to underestimate the costs. The report of the committee will not compare the two divisions, but it will be found that the lines to be proposed will be combination lines in which airships will be employed for the long distances, and aeroplanes will be employed as links. Existing organization will be utilized wherever possible, and there is no doubt that full advantage will be taken of the work already done on the Cairo-Baghdad and the Cairo-Karachi sections.

Admitted that the mooring mast has made possible propositions that would otherwise be quite hopeless, it is to be remembered that mooring masts must be furnished with appliances and stores, and that they must be provided in sufficient number to insure safety.

Speaking broadly, a day's journey of an airship is about 4,000 miles, and the non-stop run about 4,000 miles. True economy will place mooring masts at intervals of not more than 1,000 miles. It may be assumed that in the event of partial disability an airship could in that case, even if the disablement occurred at exactly half way, make either the mooring ahead or the one just left.

Airships as Freigh Conveyors

Each mast must have a proper winch, and not be handicapped in the manner that caused the R-36 recently to come to grief at Pulham. And each mast must have a hydrogen store and means for filling. The new mast at London Air Port has no hydrogen store, with the result that the R-36 had to return to Pulham every time it needed "topping up," that is, practically every time she came in after a day's work. In that case there was no serious disadvantage, for Pulham is only about 100 miles away; but where long overseas and overland voyages are in question the hydrogen supplies must be on the spot.

The needs for occasional services are almost as great as those for regular running. The airship authority has suggested to the writer that airships could be used for conveying machinery, to and from, mines otherwise almost inaccessible; that they can be used for exploration in search of oil regions in Spitzbergen, and for surveying unexplored territory in South America. But for all such operations mooring masts fully equipped would be necessary.

The air ministry realize now that it will be impossible without considerable additions to the fleet, to run regular services, and evidently they have abandoned the absurd claim that existing airships can "week in and week out all the year round," as one authority put it. Travel from London to Egypt in two days and to Australia in 10 days. They are not fast enough. They can do a lot in the way of weather dodging; but not infrequently in northwest Europe we get a wind of 40 miles an hour advancing for several hours from the southwest over a front of 1000 or 1200 miles, and the case of an airship with an economical speed of not more than 50 miles an hour travelling south-east in such conditions would not be enviable; it

would not be in danger, but it would be very unpunctual.

But the advantages of air travel are beyond question. Not only is a great saving of time effected, but the comfort is greater than that of any other kind of travel. And this can be given in return for charges certainly not greater than first-class railway or steamship fares. But the full proof, as the air ministry states, will take two or three years to demonstrate practically, and will use up a lot of money.

Relay System in Air

For aeroplane services the relay system is necessary. The 11-hour journey from Cairo to Baghdad, which was the subject of recent glowing and picturesque description by Winston Churchill, is not the sort of thing one could expect the average passenger to submit to. On the other hand, two or three days in a comfortable airship is a delightful experience. It should be borne in mind that the aeroplane is a rapidly improving proposition, and that it will always be much faster than its contemporary airships; while its comfort and safety are steadily being increased.

Intended for the Cairo-Baghdad route, a de Havilland monoplane to be known as the D.H.29 has been completed. It carries eight passengers in a really beautiful cabin, and the pilot and his assistant in front and on a higher level. It resembles nothing else in the air, although there are points of similarity between it and the Fokker now run on the London-Amsterdam service. The wings are cantilevered, and would need scarcely any truing up. Its speed is more than 100 miles an hour, running the 450-horse-power Navier engine economically. The type has been "approved" by the air ministry for use on the cross-Channel services in connection with the new offer of subsidies to air transport lines.

Another notable machine designed for these services is the new Bristol biplane using the same engine, seating the same number of passengers and crew, and possessing about the same speed. This machine is also fitted up most luxuriously, and is furnished with the most up-to-date safety appliances, including a remarkably efficient landing and shock-absorbing chassis which has brakes designed to bring the machine to a halt a few yards after touching the ground. Incidentally, it may be remarked that certain firms have already been "approved" by the air ministry under the new scheme, so that one may soon see really up-to-date craft operated by British companies between London and the Continent.—Christian Science Monitor.

LONE BANDIT ROBS C.P.R. EXPRESS CAR

MOOSE JAW, Sask., Oct. 19.—The Dominion Express messenger on train No. 4 was held up and the safe in the car pilfered by a lone bandit some place between Swift Current and Moose Jaw this morning. Shortly after leaving Swift Current the messenger found himself covered by a revolver and told to put up his hands. He was then bound and gagged by the robber and the safe was then gone through, and when the train was in motion the bandit opened the side door of the car and dropped off.

The C.P.R. and Express company officials are unable to give any details as to the amount missing, as the check-up has not yet been completed. When the train arrived here the messenger failed to appear at the car door and a search revealed him bound and gagged on the floor of the car.

DOUKHOBORS INVITED TO RETURN TO RUSSIA

MOSCOW, Oct. 14.—Simultaneously with the opening here of the central office of the new Russian State Bank on November 5, branches will be established in Petrograd, Kazan, Kharkov, Rostov and Novo Nikolaisk. M. Scheinmann, who signed the Russian-German trade agreement on behalf of Russia, will be president of the bank.

The official quotation of the dollar is 62,000 rubles, but some speculators give as high as 92,000. The Commissariat of Agriculture has published an appeal to Russian agrarians abroad to return to the country, offering them favorable terms to colonize agricultural communities. The Doukhobors of Canada are also invited to return.

(The Doukhobors are members of a sect expelled from Russia about 1885. They are found in Western Canada.)

SHOT DEAD IN BUSH; WAS HUNTING BEARS

CHAPLEAU, Ont., 14.—Gordon Mc Master, of Chapleau, a returned soldier, was accidentally shot and killed while hunting bear in the bush 20 miles north of Tripoli station, White River division, yesterday. Deceased, who was 23 years old and single, living with his parents, was employed as a trainman on the Canadian Pacific railway. He enlisted in Chapleau platoon, 227th Battalion, and served on active service with the Third Machine Gun Battalion.

A Provincial Police party left here today for the scene of the accident, entailing a 20-mile trail through the bush to recover the body. An inquest will be held. Local G.W.V.A. members met tonight to arrange details for a military funeral.

What Germany's Economic Position is Since War

WIESBADEN, Germany, October 20.—During the past two years quite a number of articles have appeared in the press throughout the world dealing with conditions in Germany. It is safe to say that the great majority of these accounts emanate from people who have gone to that country as visitors and who, after their visits have published various accounts of their impressions.

There is undoubtedly a certain advantage in the viewpoint of an outsider who visits a country and who gives a description of the first impression of his novel experience. But it may be said that there are many aspects and conditions in the life of a nation that might escape the notice of a visitor but would be very much in evidence to anyone residing within the borders of that country. And here it must be said that Germany today presents itself in a very different light to the average visitor than it does to the great majority of German citizens who have to live and work in their country.

The visitor arriving in Germany with a good supply of dollars, pondering the effect of the new currency, will find first-class hotel accommodation at prices considerably less than those prevailing in his own country. From the viewpoint of the country he will find life in Germany cheap. Again, the visitor will find plenty of amusement in the shape of concerts, theaters, excursions and other entertainments. Also, judging from the number of people that he will meet at these various places of amusement he might easily rush to the conclusion that Germany was a highly prosperous country. This is the general picture as it presents itself to the visitor.

Germany's Condition

But anyone who has resided in Germany for the past two years and who has been able to watch the trend of affairs is aware of the fact that Germany today is indeed a poor country, compared with what she was before the war. The tremendous depreciation of the purchasing power of the mark has created conditions which on the one hand have enormously enriched a small and privileged section of the community, whereas on the other hand, the great mass of the population has been impoverished. The captains of German industry, such as Hugo Stinnes, Mr. Thyssen and a great number of lesser magnates, have not suffered in any way by the heavy depreciation of the mark for their capital is mostly invested in industrial concerns, the value of which may still be reckoned in gold marks. In fact, it may be safely said that any considerable improvement in the monetary value of the mark would adversely affect the interests of these German industrial magnates, for they are able to command labor at a cheaper rate today as compared to the wages they had to pay before the war. This cheap labor enables the present-day leaders of German industry to compete successfully in the markets of the world. A decided improvement in the value of the mark would certainly destroy this possibility unless it were accompanied with a respective cut in wages which again might bring about serious labor troubles.

Wage Earners' Hardships

It is true that a certain proportion of the working class in Germany is receiving wages which if translated into gold marks would almost measure up to the standard of pay they received before the war; but it can be safely said that a great number of workmen are only paid 50 to 75 per cent. of the wages as compared with the pre-war standard. Therefore in plain English they are poorer and their standard of living must be lower compared with what it was before the war.

The same remarks apply to an even greater extent to a very large percentage of the middle classes. The salaries of officials, teachers, business employees—in fact, all professions more or less depending on fixed incomes, have not been able to keep pace with the diminished value of the mark; and it is probably no exaggeration to say that most of these people are getting salaries today that only amount to 50 per cent. of the gold mark payment they received before the war. Therefore, they, too, are considerably poorer and their standard of living has been much reduced.

Finally, the value of all incomes derived from capital invested in Germany securities bearing a fixed rate of interest has been almost entirely obliterated, for here the income has remained stationary, whereas the actual value of same has decreased in proportion to the decline of the mark. The result of this is that a considerable class of people who before the war could be considered wealthy have been reduced to a condition of poverty and can barely make both ends meet.

Capitalists' Immunity

The real fact is that, apart from the owners of large industrial enterprises and the big landed proprietors in the east of Prussia, everyone in Germany is more or less poor today. In addition to this fact there is the enormous injustice in the method of collecting the taxes from the population. On the one hand it is apparently impossible for the workman, employee or small capitalist to escape

the enormous burden of taxation, and in spite of their impoverishment they contribute largely toward the national revenue. On the other hand, it is quite certain that although theoretically the lords of German industry and the big Prussian landowners would be subject to very severe taxation, yet in practice the full amount of these taxes is never collected and therefore this small privileged class does not bear its rightful share of their country's financial burden.

The explanation for this is simple. Germany today is in the hands of these great industrial magnates, and any government in Berlin has to reckon with the power of these men. It is true that the present German government is considering a scheme whereby it will be possible to extract a special tax from all industrial enterprises, in due recognition of the fact that is German industry which is the main wealth-producing source of the country.

It will be interesting to see whether the government will be able to carry its scheme. But the state of affairs is certainly very unjust, and it is only a docile, long-suffering population, lacking political experience and with a large amount of apathy, that has allowed this condition to prevail up to the present.

SHARE OF GERMAN INDEMNITY OWING TO CANADA IS AFFECTED

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The conclusion of the new agreement between France and Germany, whereby the latter country is allowed to make reparations in kind, instead of gold, promises to alter the whole situation as it affects Canada's share of the German indemnity. The Dominion has within the past few months received one million pounds as its first and possibly its last money payment from Germany. This was the sum owing to Canada because her troops formed part of the allied army of occupation on the Rhine after the Armistice, Germany being obliged by the terms of the armistice to pay all costs of that army's upkeep. Expenditures under this head were a first charge on the reparation moneys and have been discharged.

Under the Paris agreement Canada is not due to share again in the indemnity payments until the settlement of many other claims, which were given priority. The conclusion of the new Franco-German agreement, however, creates an entirely new situation, and it is said to be altogether probable that Britain will follow the lead of France and allow future payments to be made through some other medium than gold. Before this can be done the interests of Canada and the other dominions must be consulted, Canada alone having a stake in the present reparation arrangement of some three hundred million dollars.

SOLDIER SETTLERS MEETING OBLIGATIONS

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—Soldier-settlers on farms in Ontario have met their financial obligations to the board remarkably well during the past year, according to a statement made by the Board of Soldier Settlement today. There was due by some 1,076 settlers in the way of repayments \$199,367. At the close of the financial year these settlers had paid \$180,367, leaving only \$19,000 outstanding. The number of loans granted up to August 31 in Ontario was 1,576, the money advanced aggregating \$5,819,285. One hundred and five soldier settlers have been listed by the board as possible failures, and in 42 cases the board has disposed of the farms without loss.

LAWYER IS SUING LONDON'S CHIEF

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 14.—A somewhat unusual suit has been started here by J. M. Donohue, a barrister, who sues Chief of Police Birrell for \$25. Mr. Donohue recently defended William Graham, who was sentenced to serve five years for passing worthless cheques and other frauds. Graham afterward gave Mr. Donohue an order for \$25, which was held by the police, but Chief Birrell refused to hand over the cash on the ground that the money had probably been wrongfully obtained by the prisoner. Mr. Donohue, who is solicitor for the Labor party here, intends, it is said, to have an equivalent of the English Public Defender Act placed on the Ontario statute books at the next session. Under such a law, now in force in California, the public defender ranks with the public prosecutor.

STEAMER ROYAL BREAKS IN TWO AND SINKS

ST. JOHN'S Nfld., Oct. 14.—The steamer Royal, which stranded Wednesday night near Cape Ballard, while en route from Shields to Montreal, has broken in two and sunk, according to word received here from the ship's master, Captain Anderson. The coastal steamer Prospero returned to St. John's from the scene of the wreck and reported heavy seas raging in that vicinity, and no sign of the Royal showing. The tug Ingraham has also gone to the wreck and will bring the crew to St. John's.

One woman is reported to have been on the Royal. The entire complement of the vessel was forced to spend the night following the wreck in open boats on a rough sea.

Criminal Sittings of the Macleod Supreme Court

The criminal sittings of the Supreme Court in the Macleod District took place Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week, His Lordship Justice Ives presiding. The following cases were disposed of:

J. Hoffman of Brockton, Alta., was found guilty by His Lordship of horse stealing and sentenced to 12 months' hard labor in the Lethbridge gaol. The defendant was ably defended by Mr. C. F. Harris of Lethbridge. The horse that was stolen was the property of one Medicine Calf, a Peigan Indian. Detective Lawrence and Constable Majorian of the A.P.P. investigated the charges laid by the Indian and succeeded in bringing Hoffman, who is no doubt the guilty party, to justice.

Joe Thibert and Na. Sicotte of Brockton were charged with cattle stealing, found guilty and fined \$25 and costs and ordered to pay the full price of the calf that was stolen. His Lordship, in sentencing these two men, said that the reason for so light a sentence was the splendid character the defendants had borne previous to this case, and also the very able manner in which they had been defended by their lawyer, Mr. C. F. Harris. His Lordship complimented Detective Lawrence and Constable Majorian of the Alberta Provincial Police on the very efficient manner in which they had handled this case and the speedy and prompt manner in which they had brought the culprits to the court. The defendants were charged with stealing a calf the property of one Albert E. Wilson, rancher of Brockton.

Bob Planted Hair, an Indian of the Blood Reserve, was found not guilty of a very serious charge by one Mrs. J. Twigg, also an Indian of the Blood Reserve. His Lordship, in telling the prisoner he could go on account of insufficient evidence being produced to prove his guilt, severely lectured him as to the seriousness of the crime with which he was charged, and warned him to be very careful in future. The defendant was represented in a very capable manner by Mr. R. F. Barnes, Barrister of Macleod.

HANG SPECULATORS TO LAMP POSTS, SHOUT HOUSEWIVES OF VIENNA

VIENNA, Oct. 14.—A remarkable demonstration of housewives against profiteers and soaring prices was staged today.

At a mass meeting at the town hall there was great excitement among the women of all classes. Children were lifted into the air by their mothers, while the women yelled: "Children are the only things that are left to us. We will not let the peasant food swindlers murder them. Hang the speculators to lamp posts."

"Down with the government which is unable to do away with usury." Ambulances were kept busy removing fainting women from the crowds. Finally the demonstrators marched to the Parliament building where they were addressed by the finance minister, who promised that the government would remedy the situation. Marching into Rings Strasse the infuriated mobs started beating passers-by and stormed cafes, restaurants and hotels. Masses of police finally cleared the streets, making many arrests.

FREIGHT SURCHARGE WILL BE 6 PER CENT.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 14.—The Board of Railway Commissioners to-day issued the following statement: "In accordance with the judgment and order of the board, dated Jan. 14, 1921, the rate of exchange in connection with shipments of freight between points in Canada and the United States from Oct. 15 to Oct. 31, inclusive, will be 9 1/2 per cent., and the surcharge on the said traffic will be 6 per cent. The rate of surcharge on international passenger business will be based on 9 per cent. exchange."

LEAGUE'S ACTION ON SILESIA ENDORSED BY GREAT BRITAIN

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Great Britain has accepted the upper Silesia decision of the League of Nations Council, according to the Havas Agency. It is said also that the allies, after an exchange of views, are in accord as to the procedure to be adopted for carrying out the decision.

HUGO STINNES SEEKS GERMAN RAILWAY LINES

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—Hugo Stinnes, the "Industrial Kaiser" of Germany, now desires to add "railroad king of Germany" to his titles. It is stated by an authority in a position to know something of Stinnes' plans that this most ambitious man in Germany is behind the move to have Germany give up the government ownership of railways and sell them to a private syndicate for private ownership and operation.

That such a move is seriously contemplated in government and political circles burst upon the public as

a somewhat sensational surprise within the last ten days.

Stinnes, it is asserted, is the head of that syndicate. Some idea of the schemes and his and his ambitious plans may be gathered from the fact that the successful carrying out of the program would make Stinnes the absolute master of more than 30,000 miles of German nationally-owned railways and approximately a million employees.

Under the private ownership plan Stinnes would succeed both the German government and the former German general staff in control of what is probably the largest and most important railway system in Europe.

Confer With Political Leader

Stinnes, about a month ago, is said to have had a conference with Herr Stresemann, leader of the German People's Party, of which party Stinnes is a representative in the Reichstag. That party is composed largely of the chief industrial elements of the country. Stinnes, it is asserted, endeavored to learn from Stresemann what the leader's personal attitude would be toward a campaign for transferring the government railways to private ownership and whether the party could be swung over to the plan. The chaotic condition of railway finance since the revolution, in which period the former net profit of the Prussian state railways alone of 300,000,000 gold marks has been transformed into a deficit, was advanced as justifiable grounds for the move. The deficit this year is expected to reach close to ten billion marks.

No definite conclusion was reached between Stresemann and Stinnes, but this conference was soon followed by articles in the press by Railway Minister von Breitenbach, putting forth the argument that only private ownership and operation could bring the railways of Germany out of financial chaos.

That was the first that the public learned of the plans of Stinnes. Stinnes, it is said, visited the railway ministry and there conferred with officials. Among others he talked with Minister General Groener, and was given a concise survey of the mileage, income, expenditures and number of employees.

It is related that Stinnes declared that there are approximately 120,000 workmen too many, and between 10,000 and 15,000 superfluous trainmen, stationmen, clerks and other employees. To the objection that such wholesale discharges would add seriously to the unemployed situation and probably bring on labor troubles, Stinnes is alleged to have said that he could use the greater part of them in numerous other enterprises.

The conference at Munich last week of 37 railway division presidents, with as many more other railway experts, which was presided over by Minister Groener, to discuss the advisability of the government giving up the railways, was said to be a direct result of the move made by Stinnes to get control of the railroads.

Minister Groener says that following the discussion at Munich, the matter has been turned over to a special committee of experts to draw up a report of the respective advantages and disadvantages of government and private ownership. The report will be submitted to the Reichstag.

GENERATOR BURST WITH FATAL EFFECT

PETERBORO, Ont., Oct. 14.—Henry Harvey, inspector of the Nova Scotia Power company, is dead, and P. K. Kane of this city severely injured as a result of a generator exploding in the plant of the Canadian General Electric company. Hugh Cowie, A. Lapp, A. F. Fielder and W. H. Wilson were also injured, but were taken home.

The accident occurred in the test department a few minutes after 12 o'clock noon. A large generator for the Nova Scotia Power company was being tested at high speed when a portion of the casting gave way and pieces of the machine flew in all directions. Harvey was sitting in the test office when a piece of the machine came through the wall, smashing his skull. Other parts of the machine penetrated the wall, four bricks thick.

SPECTACULAR RUSH TO KIMBERLEY DISTRICT

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A despatch from Reuter's correspondent in Melbourne, Australia, says: "The Melbourne Herald reports that following the discovery of distinct traces of mineral oil in the Kimberley district of Western Australia, there has been a rush of applicants for prospecting licenses. Leases covering a hundred thousand square miles in the western portion of the northern territory, which adjoins the Kimberley district, also have been applied for."

VERDICT OF \$60,000 FOR INJURIES TO CHILD

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Sixty thousand dollars, said to be the largest sum ever awarded by a jury in this state as damages for injuries to a child, was the verdict returned yesterday in favor of 8-year-old Rose Catteni against the American Railway Express company. An automobile truck hired by the defendant cut off the little girl's hand while she was at play in the sidewalk in West 49th St. Sept. 8, 1920.

Bold Bandit Repeatedly Loots Hamilton Banks

HAMILTON, Ont., Oct. 14.—Hamilton's second bank hold-up within 24 hours occurred this afternoon when the bandit who yesterday attempted to clean out the Bank of Hamilton branch at the corner of Sanford Ave. and King St. paid a visit to the Union bank branch at Locke and Main streets. After a balance of the books the sum of \$1,500 was reported missing from the branch tonight. Several clues are now being followed by the police, but the bandit is free, having made good his escape in an automobile. The police have no report of a machine being taken as yet, but they believe that the man made his get away in a stolen car.

According to the story of the teller, Harry A. Snell, the man came in and asked for change for a five-dollar bill and then ordered him to throw up his hands. There were only three people in the bank at the time—the teller, L. Virtue, ledgerkeeper and John Marshall of the Bank of Hamilton. He ordered all three behind the counter and ordered them to lay on the floor. After obtaining the keys of the teller's cage the bandit cleaned it out of all cash.

"Preparing to leave, the robber said: 'Well, you fooled me yesterday, you—but you won't today. Now lay there. If any of you get up I'll drop you.'"

Following this he left the bank and proceeded east on Main St. and jumped into a waiting automobile.

Bandit Identified

Marshall is a clerk at the Bank of Hamilton branch which was visited some weeks ago. He was at the Union bank today for the purpose of having a cheque marked, and immediately the man walked into the bank he recognized him.

When Mr. Marshall's home was visited tonight he was out, but the occupants of the house told the story as related by Marshall on his return home tonight. He said that he positively identified the man he saw this afternoon, and he was certain that it was the same man who a few weeks ago held his bank up and obtained over \$3,500. Asked if Mr. Marshall could identify the man again if he saw him, Marshall's relatives stated that he could.

Descriptions of the man proved to the police that it was the same bandit who yesterday held up the Bank of Hamilton branch at Sanford Ave. and King St. Two of his three robberies were successful and netted him the sum of about \$5,000, but the trip yesterday was a failure owing to the revolver attack of the bank's manager.

On all three occasions the gun man has employed the same methods, which is another feature which has satisfied the police that one man is responsible for all the work. The fact that P. D. Strickland, the manager, ordered that as little money as possible be left in the teller's cage, was responsible for the loss being so small. The bulk of the cash was safely locked away in the vaults.

GASOLINE AND KEROSENE ONE CENT HIGHER IN PRICE

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The Standard Oil company of New York has announced an increase in the price of gasoline of one cent a gallon, making the wholesale tank wagon price 25 cents. The price of kerosene also was increased from 14 to 15 cents a gallon wholesale.

HELIUM IS TO BE USED FOR AIRSHIP INFLATION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The first use of helium, the non-inflammable gas, for inflation of an airship, will be undertaken by the United States naval bureau of aeronautics within a few days. A non-rigid airship of the "C" class will be inflated with helium from Fort Worth, Texas, at the Hampton Roads naval air station, to determine the properties of the gas with relation to buoyancy, valve control and permeability of fabric.

Important data is expected to be obtained upon which future lighter-than-air craft can be based.

OIL MAGNATE ENTERS JOURNALISTIC FIELD

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Lord Cowdroy, best known as one of Great Britain's greatest oil magnates, is to enter the field of journalism as the chief proprietor of the Liberal Westminster Gazette, when this becomes a morning newspaper in a few weeks' time. Commenting on Lord Cowdroy's new role, the Nation of Athens, a Liberal weekly, says it is reported that the capital invested in the new venture is fixed at half a million pounds.

THE SEXTON'S VIEW

A parish church was being beautified with a stained glass window. The old sexton was watching the work. The rector, seeing him thus intent, remarked: "Well, John, and what is your opinion of the window?" "Well," was the reply, "in my opinion the window is about as good as the glass as God made it."

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The third-class rates from Montreal to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen are \$100; Danzig, \$110; Libau, \$120; Riga \$125; Reval, \$130.

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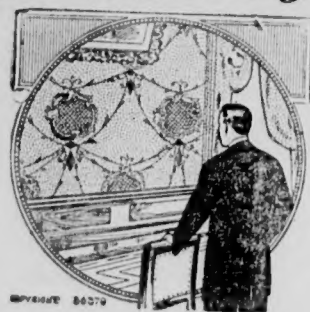
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Everyday Religion

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WHOSOEVER

It was a cold, late, inhospitable spring on the prairies, the coldest and latest on record. Great gangs of men engaged in railway building were encamped in tents and huts along the raw black gash which was being cut across the plains. Most of them had just arrived in the country and were ill-prepared for such weather. Many of them tried to fortify themselves with drink against the cold, and only opened the gates to its as-

sault. Pneumonia was rife and the hospitals were full.

The minister was making his daily round of a hospital, the only visitor besides the doctor and the nurse who thought of the strangers. The corridors were full as well as the wards, and the cots were crowded close together.

Hellow, Munro! You here! I didn't think that it would catch you.

A strong, stalwart Scot only a few weeks out from Glasgow reached out a hand and drew him down.

"Meenister," he said, between the gasps of his labored breathing, "Meenister, I'm dying, an' I'm no' a converted man."

"But, Munro, I thought that you were strong enough to stand anything. Does the doctor say that it's as bad as that?"

"He tell me that I hae no chance."

It's the drink, meenister, the drink behind the pneumonia."

"If there's no chance for this world there's still a chance for the other."

"Meenister, I've been a great sinner."

"Jesus Christ has saved as great sinners as you, Munro."

"But, meenister, ye dinna ken what ye're sayin'. Ye dinna ken what a sinner I hae been. It's no just the drink, though the drink was the start o' it."

He stopped to cough. The harsh rattle in his throat and the beads on his brow told what an effort it was for him to speak.

"I abused my wife, an' I abused my laddie, an' I turned them out o' doors when I was in drink. An' noo I'm here, an' they dinna ken whaur I am."

"I'll write to them and let them know."

"Will ye, though, an' will ye tell them that ye were wi' me at the last?"

"I will."

"Meenister, dae ye think there's any chance for a sinner like me?"

"I don't think; I know that there is a chance. Listen: Jesus Christ said: 'I am not come to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance.' The Son of man is come to seek and to save that which is lost.' He said also, 'Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy-laden, and him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out.' These are not my words; they are His words—Christ's words. Can you not take Him at His word? He invites the weary, the sinners and the lost. Don't you think that you can come into that light somewhere? He says that He will not turn anyone away."

"But, Meenister, I abused my ain flesh and blood."

"Then listen to what the Apostle Paul says: 'Christ Jesus came into this world to save sinners; of whom I am chief.' Paul said that, and he ought to know, for he had gone farther than you. He had killed the Lord's saints; yet he was forgiven. Why not you, if ye ask it?"

"Meenister," he whispered, "pray wi' me."

The occupants of the neighboring cots, of every faith and of no faith, were very quiet while they prayed. He did not speak again, but there was the light of hope on his face. His strong grasp still held the minister's hand, and only slackened when he died.

The promised letter carried the news to Glasgow, and a pitiful answer came. Not till then did the minister know just how great a sinner he had been.

One night when he was drunk he had lifted his hand against his wife and child. The blow fell on the child's head. After a time bodily health was restored. But some injury had been done to the brain. Ever since the boy had been an imbecile.

Now the father was dead and the wife who had once known comfortable circumstances, was left penniless with an imbecile boy to care for. This was the burden of sin which had lain heavy on the dying man's soul.

Was the minister justified in holding out hope of pardon for one guilty of such a sin?

"God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in His name should not perish, but have everlasting life."

That "whosoever" is broad enough to take in with some hope of pardon even that man who had stricken with life-long misery the wife who had loved him, with life-long idleness his only child.

Steve arrived late at his work nearly every morning, and the warehouse manager took him before the manager, hoping by this means to cure him. "This is a serious case," said the manager with assumed sternness.

"What have you to say for yourself, my lad?" "I'll say nothing about it, sir, if you don't," said Steve. "H'm! Have you ever been up before me since you started working here?" continued the manager. "Dunno, sir," replied Steve. "What time do you mostly get up?"

"I get up at five, an' I'm no' a converted man."

"I'll write to them and let them know."

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Hearth - Glow And Homespun

(By Polly Peele.)

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WILL IT JELL?

It was a warm autumn day in the country and I sat on Aunt Cynthia's verandah with a book when she came out of the side door, fanning herself with her apron and sank into a chair with a sigh so deep that I put down my book and looked at her questioningly.

"It's my jelly," she said, "it won't jell."

Real depression settled over her moist features and she went on:

"I was just telephoning Mrs. Smith (her nearest neighbor), and her's, made out of the very same fruit, is as firm as can be."

It wasn't many minutes before Mrs. Smith came in view on the path between the two houses, tucking her apron cornerwise under one arm as she walked. Her face was long, but it was quite a moment before I realized that this was a visit of condolence.

"Where is your ant?" she asked, dispensing with all formalities of greeting.

I called Aunt Cynthia out again through the screen door that led from the kitchen to the side verandah, and soon they were unaware of me or anything else but jelly, its difficulties, hazards and tragedies.

"I know," Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Smith said in tones of deepest commiseration; "there's nothing so bad as when your jelly won't jell."

Mary Smith had followed her mother over and sat with me, unnoticed, in the hammock. Presently we both slipped down the steps and out into the orchard, and I looked at Mary and Mary looked at me. We had been at college together very recently, and had many things in common, including a complacent confidence in an ever-ready sense of humor.

"Mary," I said, "it's all about a kettleful of jelly. You'd think somebody was dead."

And we laughed—and laughed—and laughed, until our distant elders had to leave off condoling for a moment to speculate on what could be so funny.

When I think of it all now, the laugh is as Aunt Cynthia's Uncle Dan would have said, "on the other side of my face." I'm making my own first jelly these autumn days, and my jelly is just as difficult and hazardous and tragic as Aunt Cynthia's ever was.

Mary has been making her own jelly for two or three years, and I think I must have called her up five times about my first glasses of it. It was: "Mary, do you squeeze the jelly bag? It makes it cloudy, does it? But you get so little unless you do."

"Mary, here I am again. Do you measure by weight or by bulk?"—and

"Mary, I'm an awful pest, but do you heat your sugar?"

When it was all over Mary called me up, like the dear she is, to ask: "Polly, did your jelly jell?"

Then we laughed—and laughed—and laughed, till husbands at both ends of the line left off reading their newspapers for a moment to speculate on what could be so funny.

"It must have jelled," said Mary, "or you wouldn't laugh like that."

"Indeed I shouldn't," I admitted.

"And Mary," I went on, "I've made tomato soup and sweet tomato preserve and apple jelly all in the last two days, and they're all a success. I took Tom down to the fruit cellar when he came home tonight to see how lovely they looked, all standing in a row with their neat little labels on."

"Do you do that, too?"—and Mary laughed again. "When I did up my first fruit I used to take Bob down to look at it, and I'd arrange it and rearrange it. First, I'd have the raspberries beside the pineapple because I thought they looked prettiest that way, and the next day I'd have all the red fruits graduated, from the deepest colors to the lightest, and Bob would see what I had done, and tease me to death."

We laughed again, at ourselves this time, instead of other people; and that is really the most delicious laughter of all, I thought, as I hung up the telephone and went to put away my paraffin and labels.

An Illinois farmer plowed up \$25,000 in bills the other day, and now if he has any trouble getting hired men to work for him it will be because they think he found it all.

Red Cross Notes

Lieut.-Gov. R. G. Brett has prepared a letter and a certificate which will be sent to all the schools of the province which have won his 100 per cent banner in the Junior Red Cross membership campaign.

The banners will shortly be forwarded to all the schools which enrolled all their pupils in the Junior organization, which has as its aim the alleviation of suffering among the boys and girls of Alberta.

The following letter is accompanied by a certificate:

"I am delighted to learn that every boy and girl in your school has joined

FOOLS AND FOREST FIRES

Tommy and Tony were two pretty pets; They went to the woods and they smoked cigarettes. They tossed matches here and they tossed the stubs there, Till suddenly wicked flames filled all the air.

These flames burned the forest; they burned up the crops; They burned up the homes and the factories and shops.

They burned up the church, both the nave and the steeple; They burned up the village, and, alas! many people.

Now, when you go into the forest shades, cool,

Don't, as Tommy and Tony, act like a fool.

Don't be careless with fire, don't toss cigarettes,

Then the forest won't burn and you'll have no regrets.

As for Tommy and Tony, they'd escaped once before,

And carelessly thought they could do it some more;

But found to their sorrow public feeling had risen,

So, now, they are spending six months in a prison.

—James Lawler.

REFLECTION

A mirror, immense and perfect and grand,

Is the river today with its frame of land.

The lowlands of grain give a fillet of gold

And cliffs' steady rise, majestic and bold,

Makes a moulding to harmonize, crown and enclose,

This sunny, reflecting, great stream as it flows.

The breath of the wind no dimness hath made

On the clear, lucent surface no fingers have alid

In wave touch to shadow or ripple the deep,

And even the current seems faller asleep.

But out of its depth, in beauty and grace,

Beams the image of heaven's dear, wonderful face.

—Frederick Oakes Sylvester.

OCTOBER

Clear as the dew it kindles on the spray

Across the shadows of each shelving lawn,

The rising sun with low and level rays

Scatters the cold grey phantoms of the dawn.

Like ghosts they flee, like dreams expire

Within the elemental fire

Of our first calm October day.

A day all zenith; the enclosing air,

Like to the lens of a vast telescope,

Shows the enameled globe, which now doth wear

Its gayest motley; every jutting slope

And quiet spire appears both far and near,

Seen through the splendor of the atmosphere.

Beyond the valley lies a ledge

Of rocky pasture and a tier

Of hemlock and of juniper;

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SAFETY ON RAILWAYS



Statistics show that travelling on a railway is nowadays less hazardous than walking on the street—the percentage of fatalities steadily decreasing in spite of an increasing volume of traffic at higher speeds.

In congested areas tracks have been doubled and quadrupled; steel bridges and embankments replace wooden structures; air brakes and automatic couplers have superseded hand brakes and links and pins; steam heating and electric lighting have relegated car stoves and oil lamps to the scrap pile; steel construction throughout, underframes and car bodies, steel tyred wheels with continuous fastenings are standard for all up to date passenger equipment; air signalling devices replace the old bell cord and engine cab gong; scores of other accessories, too numerous to mention, are now part and parcel of all modern rolling stock, all specially designed to reach the desired goal—"Maximum Protection to Life and Property."

The greatest and most costly improvements have undoubtedly been carried out in connection with the permanent way and signalling systems. Steel rails of constantly increasing weight have superseded light iron ones; split switches have banished the old stub switch; elaborate interlocking devices are installed at all points where railways cross at grade.

Everything tending to increased efficiency and safe operation, regardless of cost, has been done to an extent hardly appreciated by the travelling public generally.

In this great general advancement seemingly small matters have not been overlooked, special attention has been given to minor details conducive to the desired result—"Safety."

In addition to the usual "flashing" by trainmen with hand lamp and flag, the emergency signals most commonly used are the fusee and the track torpedo or fog-signal as it is generally called across the water.

The fusee, an excellent signal

emitting for a definite period red and yellow light of great brilliancy, is especially effective on dark and stormy nights, but not equally valuable in daylight and in foggy weather, and not as popular among practical railwaymen as the Track Torpedo, which is more easily carried, promptly applied and meeting all conditions by day as well as by night.

Up to the present time the track torpedo appealed to one sense only, namely, Hearing, and usually consisted of a pellet of a detonating compound, exploding with a loud report when crushed by the wheel of a locomotive or car passing over it—but not sensitive enough to be exploded by light hand-cars or section-men's lorries.

A new type of torpedo called the "Meteor" has recently been adopted by the Canadian Pacific Railway for use on its System from Atlantic to Pacific. The unreliable method of attaching the torpedo to the rail head by soft metal bands pressed into position, but frequently displaced, has been greatly improved by using a spring rail clip of tempered steel or spring brass—gripping the rail head firmly and promptly applied. Furthermore, assurance has been made trebly sure—the new torpedo appeals to three senses instead of one, not only hearing, but seeing and smelling. It not only produces a loud report on detonation, but simultaneously a brilliant flash and pungent smell.

The new torpedo is completely waterproof—it will stand any atmospheric conditions of heat, moisture and frost. It has been subjected to one hundred hours immersion and one hour in moist steam at 120 deg. Fahr. without deterioration and has been used where the temperature was many degrees below zero with complete success. Special tests have been carried out to ascertain its holding power when placed in position on the rail, and for flying particles likely to cause injury to bystanders, with completely satisfactory results.

a mere theory, and if there are 3,509 people in the United States who claim to be 100 years old, surely all of them cannot be mistaken. The chances of their being centenarians today are greater today than ever before, if we except the great ages claimed for some Biblical characters, for the average span of human life is steadily increasing. Some decades ago, 22 was the average age in the United States, it is now 30. As regards the ages of the worthies of the Old Testament, some authorities believe that the "years" were merely the lunar

cycles, and that Methuselah was really 969 months old instead of 969 years. His father, Enoch, is said to have been 365 years old, but if the month theory is to hold with him, he was a youth of 30 when he died. Other authorities say that the age attributed to these patriarchs should really have been ascribed to their tribes.

Three Score and Ten
Modern science is agreed that the "three score years and ten" of the Psalmist were a mere figure of speech and that many persons are strong and vigorous at this age. It is not years that bring age, but changes in the composition of the body. It is true that these come, as a rule, with advancing years, but not always. An examination of the tissues and blood might show in many cases that a man who had lived for 70 years was in ruder not more than 50 years old. A man is as old as his arteries, as a philosopher has said. His birthdays have nothing to do with it. American records show many cases of men past 80 marrying and rearing families. Some of the alleged centenarians have married. Jacob Shell, who claims to be the oldest man in the United States, if not in the world, and who is certainly antique, is the reputed father of a little child.

Feats of Centenarians

A Virginia veteran, who says he is 102 and has 45 grandchildren, declares that probably he will get married again, and says it will be time for him to die when he ceases to take pleasure in the company of a pretty girl. From Iowa comes the report of a farmer aged 90, who was married a seventh time a short time ago, his bride being 78. The present wife is the sister of the first six wives, marrying into that family being a habit that has got the better of the farmer. A woman who said she was 110 years old was recently arrested for intoxication in Iowa. It is important that such cases should be examined to determine

if preservative qualities of alcohol are really as great as has been claimed.

Bobbie and His Pa

(By William F. Kirk.)

I see in the papers, sed Pa last nite, that the war taxes is to continue next year. Cute littel taxes, sed Pa, man's dearest & nearest friend.

I wuddent call taxes friends, sed Ma.

They are friends, tho, sed Pa. They stick tite as any friend ever did. You can bank on them there taxes, sed Pa, as long as you live & breathe & walk, sed Pa.

This is a butiful world, sed Ma. We shud be willing to pay for the priviledge of living in it, sed Ma.

That is one (1) way to look at it, sed Pa. It is funny I never tho't of that wen I was digging down in my jeans, sed Pa. It is a good world, now that you menshun it, sed Pa. My friend Frank Angel wants me to go to Califarny with him nest Winter, sed Pa.

What a nice naim, Angel, sed Ma. I didnt know you had any such friends, sed Ma.

Oh, yes, indeed, sed Pa. Old Frank Angel—him & me was pals for many years, sed Pa. I may take a trip out West with him at that, sed Pa.

You are a hop-timist O. K., sed Ma. One minnit you are kicking about yure taxes, sed Ma, & the next minnit you are as happy as a littel boy, planning a trip to Califarny, just as if a trip to Califarny didnt cost a heap more munny than taxes.

But travel broddens the mind, sed Pa.

Yure mind is broad enuff, sed Ma. Is it reely, sed Pa. Pa looked kind of glad.

Yes, indeed, sed Ma. Broad enuff and thick enuff, sed Ma.

Thick enuff, sed Pa. I doant relish that, sed Pa.

You doant, sed Ma. Well, you deer boy, sed Ma, I didnt really mean that. Maybe we will all go out to Califarny next Winter. The older I get, sed Ma, the less I like cold Winters, Ma sed. Wen I was a pritty littel gurl I liked to make snowballs, Ma sed, & throw them at the bad boys.

You must of been a littel cup-up, sed Pa.

Was you pritty wen you was littel like you are pritty now? I sed to Ma.

Yure mother didnt say she was pritty wen she was littel, sed Pa. Wen she said she was a pritty littel gurl she ment she was pritty littel. Doant you see, sed Pa.

No, he doant see, sed Ma. I was pritty then, sed Ma, & you used to think I was pritty wen I was a big gurl, too, sed Ma.

Did Pa think you was pritty wen he used to go with you? I sed.

Indeed he did, sed Ma. He sed life wud be a desert without me.

Johnny Black's dad is the sain way,

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Hub—Last month's bills are awful. Didn't I tell you you must practice economy? Wife—I am practicing it, but you can't expect me to be very expert after only a few weeks.

TO INVESTIGATE ALL AMERICAN CENTENARIANS

According to the latest American census returns there are no fewer than 3,500 centenarians in the United States. Experts are to make a special study of this remarkable group for the general purpose of discovering how a person may live for a hundred years—whether most of them come from parents who were long lived, what effect marriage or celibacy had upon them, what were their general habits, etc. It is the first time centenarians as a class have been examined, and no doubt some interesting information will be the result. It will also be interesting to know if people

really do live for 100 years. Dr. Woods Hutchinson, the well known American physician and publicist, said a few years ago that he disbelieved the claims of all centenarians. They claimed to be centenarians because it attracted attention to them and won for them a consideration they would not be given otherwise.

Skeptical About Centenarians

Dr. Hutchinson called attention to the fact that the great majority of centenarians were people in humble life, whose birth certificates would not be matters of importance at the time they came into the world. A great many of the them in the United States are negroes, and in slavery days the records of negroes' births

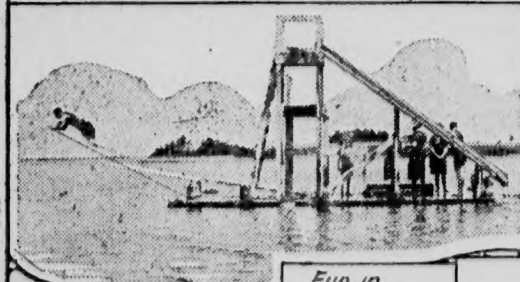
were not officially kept. Dr. Hutchinson said that many supposed centenarians advanced their claims in the full belief that they were justified. After they got old they would tell how as boys or girls they remembered some great event, such as the soldiers marching to war. They might assume that this was the War of Independence, whereas it might have been the Mexican war. As their minds failed they would gradually come to believe that they had seen some of the notable men of the early days in which they were supposed to have lived, this idea having been suggested to them by people who would inquire if they had ever met Washington or Webster or Jefferson.

Old Testament Patriarchs
However, Dr. Hutchinson's idea was

Cooling Breezes at the Golf Links of St. Andrew's



The Golf Links at St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea



Fun in Katy's Cove



Greenock Church, St. Andrew's



Algonquin Hotel with three faces to the sea

While the continent as a whole has been sweltering under a pitiless sun that has kept the mercury round the hundred mark, St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea, known as Joe's Point which projects into the blue bay and is swept by sea breezes at every hour. Golfers are to be found enjoying the course at all hours and many of the four-somes include world famous players. Bowling on the green is another attraction at St. Andrew's. This is a sport little known south of the border, but so popular at St. Andrew's that the green is lighted by electricity at night and keenly con-

tested matches vie with the fine dancing floor of the Casino as an evening pleasure. Bathing in Katy's Cove affords safe delight to young and old, while the waters of the Bay lure sailors of all water craft to join in the weekly sailing and motor boat races.

The motor roads in the vicinity are in fine condition and an afternoon run from the old town of St. Andrew's out over the hard packed road to the wooded heights above St. Croix and then on to St. Stephen is a joy that never palls.

MURINE Night and Morning,
Have Clean, Healthy
Eyes. If they're Itchy,
Smart or Burn, if Sore,
Irritated, Inflamed or
Grated, use Murine
often. Softens, Refreshes, Safe for Infant
or Adult. At All Druggists and Opticians.
Write for Free Eye Book. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

THE MACLEOD TIMES AND MACLEOD WEEKLY NEWS

(Independent in Politics)

A weekly newspaper printed and published at Macleod, Alberta, every Thursday

C. J. DILLINGHAM Publisher
S. DILLINGHAM, Mgr. and Editor.

Subscription Price \$2.00
Foreign \$2.50

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All classified advertising and readers must be paid in advance.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1921

THE ROMANCE OF COPRA

Looking across the Pacific down a pathway of centuries trodden by millions of native feet, one may see the parent of the coconut palms which constitute the glory and wealth of southern seas today. Lofty, slender, cylindrical, crowned 100 feet up by a spread of graceful leaves, this first palm stood on a sea beach. It whirled in the gale, and its fruitfulness was to make Eden of isolated circles of coral lying in a wilderness of water.

Gently bending under its load of

A. T. LEATHER
Real Estate & Loans
MACLEOD — ALBERTA

Grand Dance IN G. W. V. A. HALL

Wed., Oct. 26th

Under the auspices of the Macleod Hockey Club

Ryan's Orchestra --- Refreshments

Admission:--- Gentlemen \$1.00; Ladies 50c

nuts, the parent palm dropped its ripe fruit on the sand at its foot. Quaint and hairy and hard, a foot or more in length, and half as much through, the nuts were fitted to pioneer an ocean and populate 1000 atolls and islands. Their woody shells kept out the salt water; their fibrous husks made them float easily. Playthings of the currents and children of the tides, the brown nuts drifted till white surf fingers picked them out and tossed them ashore. Then swiftly the kernel turned soft and spongy and a shoot of green sprouted through one of the eyes. Thus began the plantations of the Pacific. Only the voyagers on that vast ocean who have seen the stately sentinels nodding their welcomes and farewells can understand the marvel.

No more welcome gift was ever cast at the feet of savage man. The husk of the nut gave man the fibre with which to thatch his hut; the long leaves of the palm were easily plaited into fans and baskets; the shell of the nut became his water vessel; the milk of the early nut and the tender green of the sprouting kernel were his chief delicacies; from the hard white meat of maturity he could extract oil, and from the trunk of the palm he might obtain timber. Each stage of the palm nut's development has its own native name, but none has meant so much to civilization as the oil-yielding sun-dried kernel—the kopperah of the Malay, the copra of commerce.

Many strange romances knit that



Service Garage

REPAIR SERVICE UNEXCELLED
ALL WORK GUARANTEED—PRICES REASONABLE

Everything For Your Car

TIRES, TUBES, AUTO ACCESSORIES
TIRES AT NEWLY REDUCED PRICES
OILS AND GREASES — POLARINE, MONOGRAM, VEEDOL AND FRENCH AUTO
AGENTS FOR DODGE, STUDEBAKER AND CHEVOLET CARS

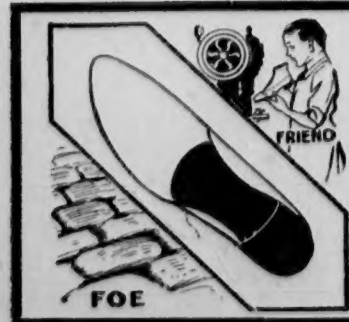
Cockshutt Farm Machinery

IRRIGATION PUMPS — MARTIN DITCHERS — WIND-MILLS—PUMP-JACKS—CREAM SEPARATORS—MILKING MACHINES—GENCO AND ALAMO FARM LIGHTING PLANTS.

PROMPT SERVICE IN REPAIRS AND PARTS

DILATUSH & MCPHERSON

FREE AIR — AUTO LIVERY — OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
NIGHT MAN ON DUTY AT ALL TIMES



THE ALLY OF THE WALKER
is the cobbler. Not the cobbler of old who laboriously nailed on heel and sole, but the modern shoemaker who repairs footwear as we do. We fight the enemy—stone pavements—with sturdy heel and sole leather and strong stitching. Our shoe repairs make your shoes last three times as long.

J. A. LEMIRE
Shoe Repairer — Macleod

palm pioneer to the present-day colorless oblong of nut butter. In the first half of the nineteenth century Germany and other traders exploited the islands, "blackbirding," or kidnapping, being varied by a crude trading. The drying and the exportation of copra was primarily the result of the energy and enterprise of men like Goddefroy, merchant adventurer of Hamburg, whose agents spread in a vast network from Samoa to Fiji, from the New Hebrides to the Carolines. At one time Goddefroy and his son held the copra trade of an ocean in their grasp. But, not satisfied with semi-legitimate trading profit, they bought up cheaply quantities of debased silver in the form of Chilean dollars. This silver became known as "iron money," but the natives accepted it as worth a hundred cents on the dollar and parted freely with their copra, obeying Goddefroy's injunctions to plant more plantations. Only when grateful native Christians presented their silver dollars to the missionaries was the fraud uncovered.

Goddefroy's profits were enormous but they shrink into small compass in comparison with the wealth represented by copra today. In the Solomon Islands, to take an illustration, 1891 tons of the dried kernel were exported in one year, representing a value of £153,394. When the copra has been boiled or pressed so that it yields its oil, the latter is so treated that a solid residue is obtained and used for the manufacture of candles; this is called cocostearin. The refined oil itself becomes the basis of the margarine or nut butter, of salt water soap and other products. Thus commerce and manufacture magnify many times the value of the original Solomon Island product, while also using the fibrous husk as the basis of coir matting and door mats.

Although the world war has cut the price of copra down to a minimum the recovery is well on the way. Even great plantations of 14,000 palms can not produce an over-supply. The United States has taken care to foster the copra industry in its part of Samoa. The natives have been encouraged to establish more plantations, to allow the nuts to become ripe and drop, to dry their copra thoroughly in the sun, and to aim at a standard quality.

Wear a poppy on poppy day.

TRYING TO DISCOVER
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

Everybody knows what Christopher Columbus did, but nobody knows for certain what he was. Hitherto the accepted belief has been that he was an Italian, born in Genoa. That has been taught in all the school books in the world, except the Spanish school books. In these he is listed as a Spaniard, and in an effort to prove that the Spanish books are right the government of Spain has appointed a commission of learned men, culled from several nations, to investigate the matter and declare once for all of what race was the discoverer of America. This commission will not have to decide merely between the claims of Italy and Spain. It will have to look into representations put forth on behalf of Greece and Ireland. It will consider testimony to the effect that Columbus was a Jew. It will give judgment as to which of the fifteen Italian towns that have advertised themselves as the birthplace of the voyager is entitled to the honor. It may even be expected to hearken to the arguments advanced on behalf of Columbus, Ohio.

His Own Statement

The belief that Columbus was an Italian has grown from his own statement. In his will he referred to "Genoa, which I left and where I was born." Modern psychologists who have been consulted find in this phrase evidence that he was not born in Genoa. Otherwise he would have said "Genoa, where I was born and which I left." Their inference is that Columbus undoubtedly left Genoa, but

Great West Saddlery
Harness-Trunks-Valises
Macleod --- Alberta

inserted "where I was born" as an afterthought, and did it clumsily like a man not accustomed to free-hand lying. In another paragraph of his will Columbus seems to confirm the impression that he was not a good contemporary liar, for he provided that in case his next-of-kin were not alive to inherit, his property should go to his family line, the "de Colon." Search has shown that there never was such a family in Genoa.

A Spanish Jew

The question then arose, "Where are the de Colons? and the search shifted to Spain. There was plenty of them there. The branch to which Columbus belonged was located at Pontrevedra, and it was because of the arguments advanced in favor of this town that the Spanish government appointed its commission. The Pontrevedra evidence also suggested that Christopher was of Jewish origin on his mother's side. The name of his mother was Susanna Fontserosa, a member of a Jewish family, who had been converted to Christianity. The father of Susanna was Jacob, and such names as Abraham and Eleazar figure in her family tree. At this time the Jews were in disrepute, and it argued that only Jews would have chosen such names. The evidence that Columbus was of Jewish origin is strengthened by one of his portraits, which is accepted as authentic. He looks like a Jew.

Made Origin a Mystery

In his lifetime Columbus was vague, not to say elusive, regarding his family. His second son, Fernando, said: "My father wanted throughout his life to keep his origin and native land unknown and uncertain." The brother of a lady with whom Columbus was in love testified that although people said Columbus came from Genoa, he did not know where he was born. That he lived in Genoa for some time is assured, and this corresponds with the evidence in favor of a Spanish birth. One investigator says that the father of Columbus was a sort of pirate, and that when he got into difficulties with the Spanish authorities he fled to Italy. Toscanelli, the astronomer, who gave Columbus the map which he took with him to America, believed that the explorer was a Portuguese. The evidence that he was an Irishman has been collected by a

BREAD!! BREAD!!

BAWDEN'S BREAD

THE BEST BREAD ON EARTH

Uniformly good bread is hard to get—yet Bawden sells such bread.

BREAD IS YOUR CHEAPEST
AND BEST FOOD.
EAT MORE BREAD.

CAKES

OF HIGHEST QUALITY

Try Our Buns

BAWDEN'S BAKERY

PHONE 132

BEST EQUIPMENT BEST SERVICE

Widest Range of Seasonable Foods

Ice Cream, Candies, Soft
Drinks, Tobaccos, Cigars

THE SILVER GRILL

J. S. LAMBERT CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Shop Phone No. 4
House Phone No. 82
MACLEOD — ALBERTA

PALACE CAFE

FIRST CLASS MEALS

Tobaccos, Cigars
Smokers' Sundries
Ice Cream — Soft Drinks
Choice Candies

ROOMS TO RENT

DON'T DO THIS!

LEONARD EAR OIL

RELIEVES DEAFNESS and STOPS HEADNOISES. Simply Rub it Back of the Ears and Insert in Nostrils. Proof of success will be given by the druggist.

MADE IN CANADA

ARTHUR SALES CO., Sales Agents, Toronto & S. Leonard, Inc., 210, 70 E. 4th Ave., N. Y. City

For Sale in Macleod by A. D. Ferguson

scholar with the unbiased name of Mulloy. Someone else says that Columbus was a Greek.

Necessary Camouflage

If Columbus was a Spaniard, with a Jewish mother, one can understand why he should have concealed the fact when he approached the Spanish court with an appeal for funds. The Jews were being persecuted and exiled. Isabella would never have advanced money to a man who was a Jew or half a Jew. Genoa was one of the great seaports of Europe at the time and it added to the prestige of a mariner to say that he hailed from there. It was like an English sailor giving Dover as his home port. To be noted also is the fact that Columbus, on a mission undertaken for the alleged pious purpose of converting the American Indians to Christianity, took with him a wholly disproportionate number of Jews. He is said to have been avaricious and quarrelsome, and a stubborn bargainer in money matters. These are characteristics noted in Jews and Gentiles, Spaniards and Italians, and even in some other races which have honored Columbus by living in the continent which he discovered.

CAMP FIRE DESTROYS A FOREST

A teamster hauling supplies was the cause of one of the bad forest fires in New Brunswick this past summer. He neglected to put out his fire when he made his noonday stop to boil his kettle, and in an hour afterwards the woods were aflame.

ANTICIPATORY

Dobbs—Where are you off to in such a hurry? Howson—I'm sorry to say I'm going to meet trouble half way. Dobbs—Meet trouble half way? Howson—Yes, my mother-in-law is coming to spend a holiday with us, and I'm off to the station to greet her.

"In memoriam." Wear a poppy Armistice Day.

J. W. MOREASH MERCHANT TAILOR

CLEANING - PRESSING - DYEING

EMPRESS PROGRAMME

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
JUSTINE JOHNSTONE in
"THE PLAYTHING
OF BROADWAY"

Also
WILLIAM DUNCAN in
"FIGHTING FATE"
Episode 4
"A DESPERATE DILEMMA"
COMEDY
"THE HIGH ROLLERS"

MONDAY AND TUESDAY
ANOTHER BARGAIN IN
PICTURES
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
in
"ONE OF THE BLOOD"
Also
PATHE REVIEW

WEDNESDAY ONLY
EUGENE O'BRIEN
in
"WORLDS APART"
A story of the "UPPER TEN" and the "LOWER FIVE" with EUGENE O'BRIEN at his best.
TWO-REEL COMEDY
"EXCESS BAGGAGE"

THURSDAY ONLY
"THE ROYAL PIERROTS"
A first-rate company of English music hall artists, direct from leading London theatres.
POPULAR PRICES
Adults, \$1.00; Children 50c.
Tax extra.
Advance sale at Ferguson's Monday, 24th. No reservations held after 8 o'clock night of show unless paid for.

Business Items Of Interest To You

If you want a monument, apply to J. M. Callie, Macleod, Alberta.

A. T. Leather, Real Estate and Loans.

Best equipment and Service—The Silver Grill.

Syrup of White Pine and Tar at R. D. McNay's.

W. K. Mackie for shoe repairing at moderate prices.

Great West Saddlery—Harness, Trunks, Valises.

Billy Wilkinson, Auto Livery—Phone 215 or 105.

The Service Garage for prompt service in repairs and parts.

Funeral Director and Embalmer—Phone 218.—Geo. McFarquhar.

After the show call at the Cossy Corner Tea and Coffee Rooms.

Try some of the latest "Sun" records for sale by R. W. Russell.

Warm winter clothing for men and boys at R. T. Barkers.

Take a dinner at the Club Cafe and you will want to try it again.

The Ally of the walker is the cobbler—J. A. Lemire.

For bread and delicious cakes phone 132, Bawden's Bakery.

The Palace Cafe for first-class meals, ice cream and soft drinks.

The U. F. A. store handles all the best quality in roofing materials.

For preserving crabapples and pears go to the Macleod Supply.

J. W. Moreash, merchant tailor, also cleaning, pressing and dyeing.

J. T. Marks has Men's Overcoats at pre-war prices—\$25.00 to \$45.00.

Get a Northway Coat, Suit or Skirt at Miss Wilson's on October 6th or 7th.

Get fire insurance on your house and furniture from George H. Scougall.

Ask Reach & Co. about the new Aluminum Cooking Utensils they are stocking.

List your lands with Hugh Macintosh, local agent United Grain Growers.

Stand Off Flouring Mills do gristing the year round. Hutterite Mills—Stand Off.

Two 6-room modern houses—well located—rent moderate—apply Geo. H. Scougall.

Are you consistent, Read the Town ad. in this issue and see how you can be if you are not.

Whitefoot Photo Service for amateur finishing, portraiture and commercial photography.

Farm Implements—the best Plows. Cultivators, Drills—McLaughlin Cars—Oils and Greases—H. H. Young.

One large warehouse, suitable for contractors, etc., and one good garage to rent. Apply K. A. Y. Realty Co.

See D. R. Carse for that job of plumbing, gas fitting or steam fitting. Prompt and efficient service guaranteed.

The Speedway Garage is now open for business under the able management of W. O. Hoodless and Cecil Altham.

For all kinds of building and contracting—general carpenter work—go to C. W. Stevens, 24th St., opposite Times Office.

George Marlow will take you to Waterton Lakes or anywhere else you may wish to go. His is a first-class auto service.

You can sell that second hand furniture to advantage if you go to H. Pitkin & Co. Auctioneering solicited in town of Macleod.

Go to Lambert for estimates on your building or other carpenter jobs—you know from his record he will give you satisfaction. Shop phone 4—House phone 82.

Tax Sale

SALE OF LANDS IN THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BRIGHT No. 69.

NOTICE is hereby given that certain lands in the Municipal District of Bright No. 69, will be offered for sale for arrears of taxes and costs in the Municipal Office, Macleod, Alberta, at 2 o'clock on Friday, November 11th, 1921, unless the arrears of taxes and costs are sooner paid.

A full list of the said lands may be found in The Macleod Times of September 22nd, 1921.

Dated at Macleod this 27th day of September, 1921.

HARRY W. BRIGHT,
Secretary-Treasurer.

30-7c

The Whitefoot Photo Service

AMATEUR FINISHING

PORTRAITURE

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Phone 64, Macleod

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. State cash price and full particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn. 31-13t p.

WANTED—Piano to rent for winter. Will be given best of care. Apply, stating terms, to Phone 30, or write P.O. Box 18.

TO RENT—First-class store on 24th Street. Apply to J. M. Callie, Macleod, Alberta. 33-1t

FOR SALE—Pearl Guineas, pair, \$3 Will protect poultry from hawks. C. Orr, Orton. 33-3t p75c

FOR SALE—Fresh milk cow; good milker—guaranteed. Sixty-five dollars. W. J. Presley, Macleod. 33-2t p75c.

Wear a poppy on poppy day.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND CREDITORS

In the estate of Mary Jane McDonald, late of Macleod in the Province of Alberta, widow, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above-named Mary Jane McDonald, who died on the twenty-third day of February, A.D. 1921, are required to file with Etta B. Sutherland, executrix, at Macleod, Alberta, or with the undersigned solicitor for the estate on the twelfth day of November, A.D. 1921, a full statement duly verified of their claims, and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the executors will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which notice has been filed or which have been brought to their knowledge.

Dated this seventh day of October, A.D. 1921.

JOHN L. FAWCETT,
Macleod, Alta.
Solicitor for the Executrix.

"In Flanders fields the poppies grow." Don't forget, on Armistice Day.

Syrup of White Pine & Tar

FOR COUGHS
Prices 35c and 50c

R. D. McNay

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS' SECURITIES COY LIMITED

Head Office: Calgary
Handling Farm Lands—(selling agents); Farm Loans, making appraisals and assessments, and the handling of estates.
HUGH MACKINTOSH,
Local Agent

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

C. A. JENSON, D. C.
CHIROPRACTIC
Treatments remove the cause of diseased tonsils.
MACLEOD
Lady Attendant

MEDICAL

S. J. KIRK, M.D., L.M.C.C.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office:
3rd Ave. between 21st and 22nd Sts.
Phone, 58

G. S. MILLS, D.D.S.
Dentistry
Office, corner 27th St. and 4th Ave.
Macleod, Alberta.
Phone 162

LEGAL

JOSEPH D. MATHESON, LL.B.
Barrister
Macleod - - - - - Alberta

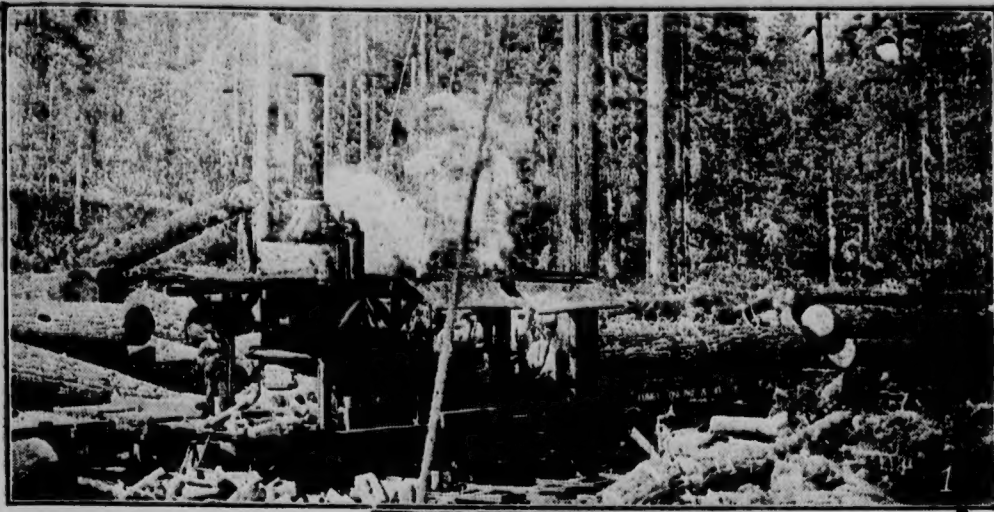
McDONALD, MARTIN & MACKENZIE
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.
J. W. McDonald, K.C. T. B. Martin
D. G. Mackenzie
Macleod - - - - - Alberta

JOHN L. FAWCETT, LL.B.
Barrister, Notary Public, etc.
Money to Loan
Macleod, Alberta. Phone 247

JOSEPH HICKS
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
Money to Loan
Macleod - - - - - Alberta

R. F. BARNES,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary
Offices, B.N.A. Building—Phone 18.

Lumbering in British Columbia



The greatest industry in British Columbia is lumber. Many thousands of men are employed in handling it, from the adventurous prospector who sets out for parts unknown and unexplored to look for fresh and profitable timber-licenses, down to the expert polisher who finishes off the beautifully veined panel of Douglas Fir at the factory.

It is estimated that there are 400 billion feet of merchantable timber in the Province, more than half the forest wealth of Canada, and experts say that over five times the amount at present cut every year could be used without encroaching too much on the timber resources of the Province.

The value of forest products for 1919 was \$70,285,094, but this was largely owing to the high prices prevailing for all lumber, wood-pulp, etc., due to a world shortage and a great demand.

The Douglas Fir is the most famous of all British Columbia's trees, growing to a height of 250 ft. and 6 and 9 ft. in diameter. It is used for house construction, boat-building, mine props, poles, railway ties, bridge and trestle timbers and many other things.

Then there is the Red Cedar, famed all over the world for the shingles it produces, doors, frames and finely dressed panelling for lining living-rooms; the Sitka Spruce for aeroplanes, and Western Hemlock for box-manufacturing and pulpwood.

Vancouver is a city of saw-mills; there is a fringe of them lining the creeks and inlets of the coast around the city and one seldom looks out to sea without watching some little tug towing a huge boom of logs behind it that have come perhaps from some camp hundreds of miles away up the coast.

Who shall say the lumberjack's life is not one of the best there is? Care free and next to nature, he spends his day in the great outdoors with the scent of the sap that oozes out of the fresh-cut cedar, the smell of the wood-moore of his camp fires, of wet moss and bursting balsam bark.

Instead of the deafening din of restless humanity he hears the roar of a distant waterfall, the call of wild geese or the warning cry of his fellows — "Timber!" — re-echoing thro' the silent forest before thunderous thud tells him that another giant fir has fallen beneath their hands.

His good day's work done, he has nothing else to think about but his evening meal all ready waiting for him at the cook-house — and a pipe.



(1) A Donkey Engine used to draw in and load logs on the cars.

(2) Cutting down a Douglas Fir tree in B. C.

There are in British Columbia 61 pulp and paper mills, 212 saw-mills and 70 shingle mills, so it will be realized that the lumber world is a vast one. This Province is a vast one.

Elbert. "Damn these rotten army typewriters! * * * Renson, * * * mental deficiency. History of case * * *

"At that moment the recruiting Sergeant came back.

"Look here, if you don't have that recommendation ready in ten minutes Captain Arthur's'll be as mad as hell about it, Bill. For God's sake get it done. He said already that if you couldn't do the work to get somebody who could. You don't want to lose your job, do you?"

"Hullo! The Sergeant's eyes lit on John Andrews. 'I'd forgotten you. Run around the room a little. * * * No, not that way—just a little so I can test your heart.' * * * God, these rookies are thick!"

"While he stood tamely being prodded and measured, feeling like a prize horse at a fair, John Andrews listened to the man at the type writer, whose voice went on monotonously."

Three Grouches

About the first grievance of the three soldiers was the fact that their corporal was an Italian. They agreed that they didn't join the army to be ordered round by a wop. They didn't join the army to be ordered round at all. In fact, they appear to have joined the army strongly against their own better judgment, but the draft caught them. When they boarded their transport they had to remain in the hold. They objected to being treated like baled hay. "They treat you like a steer being taken over for meat," said one of them, and accurately figured that if the ship were torpedoed they would have no great chance of escaping alive. Obviously they did not put too much faith in the British navy. When they got to

"In Flanders fields the poppies grow." Don't forget, on Armistice Day.

WIFE ROBUST AGAIN; CLERGYMAN THANKS INTERNAL BATHING

From grateful women in all parts of America come letters telling of the benefits derived from internal bathing with the J. B. L. Cascade.

Thousands of other women, if they could see these letters, would quickly discard the medicine bottle and look to the real cause of their troubles. Ninety-five per cent. of human ills are attributable to accumulated waste in the colon or lower intestine. Warm water properly used with the J. B. L. Cascade will remove the cause of your troubles.

A Winnipeg clergyman writes: "My wife is naturally sensitive having her name appear in public print, yet is anxious that others should know what the J. B. L. Cascade has done for her. It has really given her a new lease of life. For years she had been doctoring for constipation, which became worse each year. Since using the J. B. L. Cascade, first about four years ago, she has not been sick a day, and has become robust and strong again. Should any person wish this letter confirmed, your are at liberty to give my name in private."

The J. B. L. Cascade is an invention for internal bathing perfected by Dr. Charles A. Tyrrell of New York. It is shown and explained at A. D. Ferguson's, druggist, Macleod, Alberta.

Ask for booklet explaining all about Internal Bathing and what it has done for others. It is free, or write to Tyrrell Hygienic Institute, 163 College Street, Toronto.

description. He is as accurate as a kodak combined with a photograph when it comes to reporting appearances and conversations. The following passage describes accurately the first hours of enlistment:

"John Andrews stood naked in the centre of a large, bare room, of which the walls and ceiling and floor were made of raw pine boards. The air was heavy from the steam heat. At a desk in one corner a typewriter clicked spasmodically.

John Andrews walked over to the operator and stood leisurely by, listening to the sound of the typewriter and of the man's voice as he read out each word of the report he was copying.

"Recommendation for discharge."

"Click, click. * * * Damn this typewriter! * * * Private Coe

Christmas Presents

WHEN SELECTING CHRISTMAS PRESENTS DON'T OVERLOOK ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.

SOME OF THE DAINTIEST AND MOST USEFUL THINGS ARE TO BE FOUND AMONG THIS CLASS OF GOODS.

OUR LOCAL MERCHANTS CAN FILL YOUR REQUIREMENTS AND WE CAN SUPPLY THE CURRENT THAT MAKES POSSIBLE THE CONTINUAL USE OF APPLIANCES.

Municipal Electric Light Department

AUTHOR ACCUSED OF INSULTING NATION

John Dos Passos has achieved one of the ambitions of every author. He has got people arguing about his book, "Three Soldiers." It purports to give a true picture of what happened in the American army, although it is in the form of fiction. The title reverses that of Kipling, who undertook to show that there was a good deal of fun and honor and heroism and kindness in the army. Passos is of opinion that life in the army, the American army, was a sort of hell, where every officer was either a fool or a bully, and every private his victim. His three heroes came to a bad end. One murdered a wounded American officer when he ought to have been attacking the enemy; another lost the clean pride of his manhood through dissipation, and the third is arrested and carried off to life imprisonment as a deserter as the book comes to its gloomy close.

Dawson Disbelieves

Conningsby Dawson, who saw service in the Canadian army, admits that he cannot speak with authority for the American army, but he believes that Mr. Passos has insulted the people of the United States in his book. It is the sort of story that would have landed the author in an internment camp had it been written while the war was on. Mr. Dawson says that if the statements it makes can be proved it ought to raise the roof. It lacks the literary quality of Barbusse's "Under Fire," but is quite as resentfully tragic. At present the arguments over the book are confined to the millions of men who went to France will be able to take a hand and declare whether Mr. Passos has given the world a heroic revelation, or whether he has given an utterly false picture of the average American soldier and the average American officer.

Enlistment

Like several other American novelists who might be mentioned, Mr. Passos has the gift of photographic

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France what they had previously passed through seemed pleasant by comparison. Mr. Passos gives a horrifying description of a sick boy who refused to get up, but who was finally hauled out more dead than alive by a brutal Sergeant obeying the orders of a still more brutal Lieutenant.

Official Brutality

After the war ended one of the characters still in uniform was permitted to study music at the Somme. He had not been demobilized, and, having failed to secure a leave warrant, foolishly went on a day's outing with a girl. He was picked up by house to await the arrival of an officer. He failed to salute the officers when he appeared, and the Lieutenant told one of the military police to teach him the salute. Thereupon he was knocked down. He got up and was again flogged. After that he was beaten with a chair. Undoubtedly his experiences were unpleasant, but we cannot for a moment believe that his experiences were typical of life in the American army.

Wear a poppy on poppy day.

THE BARD'S TECHNIQUE

The poet's soul is full of grief
Because of life's injustice;
He cries to heaven for relief
With whinings that disgust us.
For we suspect, upon the whole,
That when his voice begins to quiver,
And he complains about his soul,
He means his liver.

The poet weeps for love disprized
And constancy departed;
His hope is fled, his faith despised,
And he is broken hearted.
And yet, the poor, pathetic nut
Doth not arouse us, for we deem
'Tis not his heart that hurts him, but
His self-esteem.

Well, it were foolish to deprive
The poet of his vision—
His splendid dreams can still survive
The chill of our decision;
So never tell him he's possessed
By some quite commonplace neurosis,
Or that the pain within his breast
Is acidosis!

—Ted Robinson in Cleveland Plaindealer.

"In memoriam." Wear a poppy Armistice Day.

WIRELESS CHAIN FOR BRITISH EMPIRE TAKING SHAPE

LONDON, Oct. 19.—F. J. Brown, chairman of the post office, telephone and telegraph society, speaking in London, dwelt with the question of an imperial wireless chain.

He announced that a station at Cairo would be finished at the end of the year, forming the first link of the chain to the Far East and to South Africa. Two additional stations will be erected in England and Egypt which will form the first link of the

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Macleod War Memorial Committee Asks For Important Information

Below is a list made from such records as we have on hand of those who were killed in action and died of wounds in the Great War, 1914-18. As we are very anxious to get a complete and correct list as soon as possible in connection with the proposed war memorial, we anyone who knows of someone who should be included on this list or any name that is on the list and should not be there, please advise Mrs. Ray Baker, Macleod, secretary Joint War Memorial Committee. We wish to have this memorial erected this year, and subscription lists will be started immediately to raise the necessary \$1000 needed to complete the fund, and we have no doubt that the people of Macleod and district will be generous as far as lies in their power financially so that work may be started on this soon.

Macleod and District killed in action and died of wounds in Great War, 1914-1918:

Alcock, J.; Adderley, E. J.; Beach, O. M.; Barnes, R. B.; Brown, F. W.; Brownlee, H.; Campbell, D. J.; Campbell, Jack; Campbell, Wm.; Connolly, Wm.; Cuthbert, Geo.; Clark, Geo. E.; Davis, Chester (died); Dowson, T. H.; Diamond, E.; Evans, Harry; Edgar, Wm.; Evans, H. C.; Foster, J. C.; Ferguson, Walter (died); Gillan, Pat; Graham, Jas. (died); Grant, Alpine; Holder, J. G.; Hinks, S.; Hawthorne; Harris, Chas.; Harris, A. R.; Hewson, Wm. C.; Hewitt, Elwood; Hayman, J. T.; Higgins, Gerald; Jones, J. W.; Lewis, Albert; Mee, J. W.; Mountain Horse, A.; Macleod, Colin (M.C.); Macleod, Geo.; Maunsell, E. F. W.; Murray, Alex.; McLean, W. G.; McBride, Jas.; McComb, F.; Plant, H.; Ross, W. A.; Ryan, Bliss; Robertson, P. (V.C.); Simpson, O. M.; Shield, J.; Shelton, E.; Scougall, W. M.; Smith, Alex. (died); Sanderson, A. E. G.; Sutton, P. O.; Tangi, Tominaukee; Trowell, R.; Tonkin, S. A.; Taylor, George; Thompson, J. B.; Wilson, G. H.; Watson, H. A. (died).

Added since publication of above list: Lewis, Frank; Renton, Sidney; Oliver, Ted; Blackstead, J.; Palazzo, Antonio; Farr, Chas.; Chapman, Willis; Lenton, G. R.

Added June 18th: Macdonald, Archie; Colton, Robert; Gautier, Nelson; Watts, S. J.; Campbell, Allan.

Note: This list will appear in the Macleod Times for several weeks and names will be added as information comes to hand.

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OUR SPECIALTY
TRIPS TO THE WATER-
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McLaughlin Cars
Reasonable Rates

DAY PHONE, 186

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GEORGE MARLOW

Leave orders at H. H. Young's
Implement Office.

"In memoriam." Wear a poppy Armistice Day.

NOTICE

Dong Chee has purchased the Big Sam laundry. Best laundry in Macleod; washing twice a week. Suits cleaned and pressed. Good price on family washing.

(Signed.) DONG CHEE.

30-4t-\$3.90

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Estimates on all classes of woodwork.

24th Street, First Door West of Hudson's Bay Hardware.

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I am in the market to buy, sell and exchange furniture, household goods, Etc., Etc.

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A FAIR TRADE

LAMBERTS' OLD STAND—OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE

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Have you seen the NEW MASTER 4



\$1475

f.o.b. Oshawa

McLAUGHLIN-BUICK

The new McLaughlin-Buick Master Four is a distinctively McLaughlin-Buick creation in every feature of design and construction. It embodies those principles of construction that have characterized McLaughlin-Buick automobiles for years.

The engine is of the famed McLaughlin-Buick Valve-in-Head type. The bore is 3-3/8"; the stroke, 4 1/4"; wheel base 109"; turning radius, 36'.

A Marvel carburetor with the new automatic heat control insures proper vaporization of the common low grade of commercial gasoline.

High pressure Alemite system provides lubrication. Delco equipment with Exide

battery insures efficient starting, lighting and ignition.

All models have non-glare headlight lenses, bumper, — all are complete with tire carrier and extra rim. Closed models are equipped with adjustable windshield visors, windshield cleaner, dome light, ventilating windshield, adjustable windows, and sun shade in rear windows. Open models have walnut instrument board.

CORD TIRES STANDARD EQUIPMENT ON ALL MODELS
SEND FOR SPECIFICATIONS AND DELIVERY DATES

22-34 Special 3 Passenger Roadster, \$1450.
22-35 Special 5 Passenger Touring, \$1475.

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H. H. YOUNG — AGENT
Macleod, Alberta

McLAUGHLIN

CURRENT EMPRESS THEATRE ATTRACTIONS

THE PLAYTHING OF BROADWAY

Who could resist the charm of Lola, the most beautiful and alluring dancer in the world, the pet and protégée of the dissipated Thirty Club? "Nobody!" agreed a dozen of her admirers. "Yes, there is one man who could resist her," said Poll, the cynic. Lola, plucked, sets out to humble that one man, a brilliant young surgeon, who finds charity work in the slums more interesting than prescribing rest and diet to society women who would flock around him if he permitted. Lola wins her wager—but tremendous events, a veritable revolution in her own reckless life, a complete change in her ideas of life and happiness, free her at last from the golden shackles that bound her to the fastest set on Broadway.

See Lola at the Empress Friday and Saturday.

NOTABLE SOCIETY FOLK SEEN IN NEW SELZNICK PICTURE, "WORLDS APART"

Members of "Smart Set" Ride to the Hounds With Eugene O'Brien

The captions critic who is forever complaining that the players in screen ensembles which depict social functions do not act like real society folk, will be compelled to keep silent in this respect with regard to the forthcoming Selznick picture, "Worlds Apart," starring Eugene O'Brien, which is coming to the Empress theatre next Wednesday. Not only are the settings and costumes in this society drama absolutely correct, but the roles are taken by members of notable families whose names are included in the most exclusive set of the country.

It happens that one of the big scenes in the O'Brien picture is a fox hunt, and in order to get the correct local color, Director Grosland took his company down to Warrenton, Virginia, where they stayed at the Warren Green Hotel. This hotel is the headquarters of the highest strata of society in Philadelphia, New York, Washington, and southern cities, who are interested in outdoor sports.

At the time the picture was being taken at Warrenton, among those present were the Drexel Biddies of Philadelphia, Mrs. Robert Hitt, who is a daughter of Senator Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Potts, Mrs. Madge Stone, Courtland Smith and Sterling Larra-

bee. Mr. Larrabee is Master of Hounds of the fox hunting club at the Warren Green. This is the highest office to which a member of the club can be elected. All of these prominent people rode to the hounds in Mr. O'Brien's picture. Not only were they willing to assist in making the picture but they were glad to have the opportunity of becoming real actors and actresses for the camera. Courtland Smith, who was the Master of Hounds at the club from 1892 until the present year, led the chase when Master of Hounds Sterling Larrabee—sounded the fox horn. Closely following, on a big black hunter, came Eugene O'Brien, the Selznick star, while the Drexel Biddies, the Allen Potts, the Stones, the Hitts, and other members of the fashionable colony joined in the chase.

THE ROYAL PIERROTS

"The Royal Pierrots," who make their local appearance at the Empress theatre on Thursday, Oct. 27, in their delightful musical entertainment, have brought to our notice the great human appeal of simplicity. There is no straining after heart interest in their performance; they speak a universal language. Mother Nature was to the fore when these clever people received their talents, and individually each gifted member of the company has fostered the gift with which he or she was endowed.

Two hours and a half of singing, dancing, and laughter makes up the program presented by these vivacious artists. There is not a dull moment in their entertainment from start to finish—it is an ideal attraction for all times, and one that is sure to be appreciated by everybody who enjoys an evening of musical delight.

"The Blue Pierrots" are real globe-trotters. Three years ago they left England and have since played at Gibraltar, Malta, Cairo, Aden, Bombay, Kandy, Calcutta, Australia and South America, and they have achieved remarkable success in all parts of the world.

VIVID CONTRASTS SHOWN IN "PLAYTHING OF BROADWAY"

Two goals were set when Realart began the production of Justine Johnstone's second feature, "The Plaything of Broadway." One was realism, the presentation of conditions as they

are. The other lavishness. The latter goal was reached in the early stages of production when the scenes of the Thirty Club, a Broadway dining establishment for members only were completed.

The set of the Thirty Club, one of the largest ever erected in the Eastern studios where Realart pictures are produced, left little to the imagination in its portrayal of the gilded set which takes its recreation in Babylonian orgies.

Exquisite fountains bubbled on the banquet table, waiters rushed in and out, bearing magnums of champagne, an orchestra behind a tinselled railing played, and, amid a shower of rose leaves, the star emerged from beneath the table and danced for the guests, her bare feet flashing in and out among the wine glasses and silver.

That was the peak of lavish production, so far as that particular film was concerned. The Thirty Club set came down; its marble and tapestry were restored to the property rooms, and its massive columns and staircase torn apart. It was time to depict the other phase of the story—the crowded slums of the lower East Side, with their poverty and despair—time for a brand of realism that concerns the lives of the tenement dwellers.

Next day, where the Thirty Club had been, appeared "Mallory Court," a closed street flanked on three sides by run-down brick tenement houses. Broken windows stuffed with rags, fire escapes draped with bedclothing, here a window sill with a half-filled milk bottle, there a broken doorstep about which several unkempt babies played, all contributed to the squalor of the scene.

It was difficult to realize when first entering the studio that this was not a real street, but merely a set, something constructed of boards, plaster, glass and canvas. Telegraph and telephone wires were strung, and from one dangled a broken kite. A shoe-maker pegged away at his bench in a dark little shop. Children of the slums, dirty and ragged, gathered in the dreary court, and a uniformed patrolman walked on his beat. A motor truck rolled by, pushcart merchants hurried and haggled with bare-headed customers.

Such was the slum picture built in the studio by men who had carefully studied the original before beginning their construction. And it was as real as the Thirty Club was lavish.

"The Plaything of Broadway," with the beautiful Justine Johnstone, former Follies beauty, as Lola, the dan-

cer, is winning great praise from picture patrons all over the country. It will be shown at the Empress Theatre next Friday and Saturday.

THE ROYAL PIERROTS

A company of English musical entertainers called "The Royal Pierrots" will be seen at the Empress Theatre Thursday, October 27. "The Royal Pierrots" are making a tour of the world. They have played through India, Australia and South America and United States.

Two and a half hours of real musical enjoyment to all who appreciate refined high-class vaudeville is the entertainment provided by these clever artists, and young and old revel in their funny antics, their charming rendering of popular songs, their dancing, which compels the onlooker to keep his feet tripping in time with the artists, and their exhilarating, novel and joyous performance is of the kind to create happiness at this season of the year.

For the past five seasons these fun-makers have been seen at the Savoy Palace and Queen's theatre in London, and their success has been heralded to all parts of the globe.

The Royal Pierrots, who play here on Thursday, October 27, at the Empress theatre, are English music hall artists of international fame, who have been doing things at the Palace and Savoy theatres, London.

The Royal Pierrots are headed by Miss Alma Gray, a dainty miss from Australia, who is a miniature Marie Lloyd in size but not in voice or dancing, and who has been praised and complimented by all the great critics and newspaper artists from coast to coast for her wonderful personality and ability.

A Convent Garden soprano is Miss Emmy Gitana, who studied voice culture under Jean DiRaskie, Madame Marchesi, and whose rendering of that well known classic "When You Come Home," is a gem that the true lovers of music enjoy. "The little girl with the big voice" she has been called by everyone who has heard her.

Miss Donna Donita, the comedienne of the company, who sings "I Am So Good" and "Baby Comes to Stay," has elicited highest praise and applause from the most critical audience. Her ability to make people laugh is the true test and the real art of acting.

Students Ignorant of Current Affairs

We gather from the result of a recent questionnaire that the college boys of the United States are a shockingly ignorant lot, concerning persons and current affairs. At the instance of the Review of Reviews some 200,000 student sin universities and high schools were questioned upon matters of which one would assume that everybody knew something. Of these reports 17,500 were handed over to the Institute for Public Service for analysis. The questions were not freaks or catches like the famous Edison questionnaire, which made a demand chiefly upon a memory which has the faculty of retaining useless information. They concerned "frequently mentioned men, places and issues affecting national life, like 'Uncle Sam,' Budget Director Daves, Samuel Gompers, Lloyd George, sovietism, collective bargaining, Sinn Fein" and the like.

Poor Averages

The averages earned by the different classes were as follows: College juniors and seniors, 60 per cent.; college freshmen, 53 per cent.; high school seniors, 51 per cent.; high school third year, 50 per cent.; high school second year, 42 per cent.; high school first year, 35 per cent.; grammar school seniors, 42 per cent.; grammar school seventh grade, 29 per cent. Out of the 17,500 analyzed replies only 382 got more than 90 per cent., while 2,708, or one in seven, received more than 70 per cent. The returns, it is explained, were not collected from institutions for the defective, but from the most favored young men and women in high schools, for whose education labor and capital are being taxed alike from \$150 to \$800 a year per student, besides the cost of their support and the worth of their time while studying. One might infer that they do not waste much of their time in study, however, although no study was necessary to answer the great majority of the questions.

Howlers

Some of the more ludicrous answers were as follows: "Samuel Gompers"—"Head of shipbuilders"; "a poet"; "labor's representative in Congress"; "Secretary of Labor"; "Secretary of Labor"; "head of the strikers"; "Minister to France, England and Japan."

"Lloyd George"—"King of England";



JUSTINE JOHNSTONE
THE PLAYTHING OF BROADWAY
EMPIRE FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

ONE NIGHT ONLY **EMPRESS** ONE NIGHT ONLY

THURS., OCT. 27th

The ROYAL PIERROTS

WITH **ALMA GRAY**

AND HER COMPANY OF MUSIC-HALL STARS

Two and a half hours of Song, Dance and Comedy direct from Palace and Savoy Theatres, London, England

ENGLAND'S GREATEST MUSIC-HALL ARTISTS' FIRST APPEARANCE IN CANADA

POPULAR PRICES FOR THIS ENGAGEMENT:—
Adults \$1.00 and Children 50c

ADVANCE SALE AT FERGUSON'S DRUG STORE—

Opens Monday, October 24th, and closes

6 o'clock night of show

No Reservations Held After 8 O'clock Unless Paid For

'King of Ireland'; 'Ambassador to the United States.'

'Senator Henry Cabot Lodge—'Believer in conversations with the dead'; 'Ambassador to England'; 'President of the Senate'; English Speech-maker; 'Secretary of War'; 'writer on psychic research.'

'The Budget—'A bill of particulars'; 'a booklet for keeping expenses'; 'news or announcements.'

'Sinn Fein—'A lawless mob in Russia'; 'the Socialists in Ireland'; 'a gang of mysterious men.'

'The two last Constitutional amendments—'Brought us railroads and steamships'; 'for paved streets'; 'restricted immigration.'

'Peonage—'The murder of employees'; 'a law regarding punishment of negroes'; 'the state of a day laborer.'

'The Knox Peace Resolution—'Called for an indemnity from Germany'; 'sought abstinence from foreign affairs'; 'reduced navy and international disarmament.'

'Charles Evans Hughes—'President Wilson's private secretary'; 'wants to conquer Russia.'

'Charles G. Daves—'Secretary of the Navy.'

'Senator William E. Borah—'Uncle Sam.'

'Three out of thirty-six juniors in one state college could not identify a cartoon of Uncle Sam,' the report says.

They Don't Read the Papers

One conclusion to be drawn from the questionnaire is that college boys, like their seniors, will find it necessary to read the newspapers if they are not to become ignoramuses. One would say that it would be an utter impossibility to even glance at the headlines on the front page of the American newspaper without knowing who Lloyd George is. He is perhaps the best known public man in the world. The answers to the peonage question show a hazy understanding of it, for the three answers given have each a germ of truth in them. Confusion about the budget is not unnatural. The budget, so far as it applies to the American government, is a matter that is discussed rather in editorial pages than explained in large headlines. Senator Lodge has been mixed up with Sir Oliver Lodge, which is evidence that more American college boys than heard of the famous Englishman than of the Senator from Massachusetts.

What They Are Interested In

If the youth of the country is not to be encouraged to read the newspapers it would seem that the college courses should be altered, and that there should be a daily period for the discussion of world affairs. One newspaper suggests that the replies are scarcely wider of the mark than might have been expected had the questions been addressed to rural school teachers, many of whom are imperfectly trained. In many schools throughout the United States the teachers are trying to instruct their pupils about current affairs, and given a competent teacher, we doubt if any other lessons could be made so interesting or more important. Of course, the youth of this generation is well informed upon many affairs of which their seniors may be ignorant. They



EUGENE O'BRIEN in "WORLDS APART" A Selznick Picture
EMPRESS WEDNESDAY ONLY

will be found thoroughly posted on sport and the latest music and the movie favorites, because they are interested in these things, and not in public affairs, because nobody has sought to interest them.

"LEST WE FORGET"—WEAR A POPPY ARMISTICE DAY

As each successive anniversary of Armistice Day has passed, the sentiment has been expressed among the peoples of the Allied nations that there should be some tangible evidence of the reverence in their hearts for the heroic dead who made peace possible. The children of the devastated areas of France gave the nucleus of an idea which is rapidly gaining recognition, when they gathered the red poppies which grow in profusion in Flanders and Northern France, and decorated the graves of the fallen

heroes near their homes. The suggestion from childish hands was seized upon by the French Children's League, which had been endeavoring to formulate plans in order to provide for the thousands of orphan children in their country. They placed the women and children of the war area at work making silk replicas of the poppy, with the idea in mind that they could be sold and the proceeds devoted to this pressing need.

The Great War Next-of-Kin Association will have a supply of both small and large Red Silk Poppies for sale on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, No. 5, 6, and 7. All the profits from the Sale of these will go to the Macleod Memorial fund to help realize the amount required to complete the purchasing and erection of a suitable monument in memory of our soldiers and sailors who gave their lives in the Great War.



THE ROYAL PIERROTS, EMPRESS THEATRE, THURSDAY, OCT. 27

RED ROSE TEA is good tea

Always Pure
and Clean
and Kept Good
in the Sealed
Package

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LANDS

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for purchase of Government Lands in the vicinity of Last Mountain Lake, Sask." will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, October 13, 1921, for the purchase of land comprising all that portion of S. W. Quarter, Section No. 5, Township 21, Range 21, West 2nd Meridian, lying west of the Canadian Pacific Railway, containing 55.04 acres more or less as shown on plan registered in the Land Titles Office at Regina as No. A. O. 3251, copies of which can be seen at this Department, Ottawa, or at the District Engineer's Office, Winnipeg, Man.

Plans can be obtained at this Department, at the Office of the District Engineer, Winnipeg, Man., and at the Post Office, Regina, Saskatchewan.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to carry out his bid or credited on account of purchase price if tender is accepted.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, September 16, 1921.

The Rhyming Optimist

A WORD OF PRAISE

(By Aline Michaelis.)

A word of praise is like a light when all the world looks dreary; it makes a fellow's prospects bright, it keeps him feeling cheery. He may have labored all the day with effort unavailing; with heart as heavy as a dray he may have said "I'm failing! I'm numbered with the down and out and therefore I go sighing; I'll never be an A-1 scout, so what's the use of trying?" And then one grabs him by the hand and cries: "I'm proud to meet you. I've always thought your work was grand; there's no one who can beat you!" So soothing are those simple words that straightway he starts grinning; his heart goes soaring with the birds, he's confident of winning. There's magic in a word of praise, whatever winds are blowing; it brightens up the darkest days and smooths the roughest going. So why dole out your kindly chat like some reluctant miser, when praise would make folks well and fat and happier and wiser? If every time you see a chap that's looking worn and weary, you'd give him back a hearty slap and murmur something cheery. Oh, there are many arts worth while that I might stop to mention, but speaking words that bring a smile deserves

The East in the West

If we were only visiting the East—my wife and I—we would probably say nothing. First, because there are certain conventions which even we Westerners recall, but more likely because the East would still be showing us that mask of smiling indulgence which it wears for the benefit of the plainman—and we should never have guessed its real forbearance underneath.

But having been brought here, so to speak, by royal command of an Eastern head office, and having been given the inestimable boon of enjoying the most interfering traffic police and the most acquiescent criminal police in the world, we are accepted as Easterners! There is no longer any mask, within the family circle, with the mask hanging on a peg behind the door. Eastern universities feel just a little dismayed at the irreverence with which the Western student addresses himself to some of the age-old problems of metaphysics or natural science, and the breeziness with which he takes off his coat, makes his rough preliminary measurements, and proceeds to deal with that problem as cheerfully as though nobody had ever tried it before and failed! Undoubtedly this is a little crude, and the boy will probably fail and never have so much fun again. But his way, this Western manner, is a matter of the head shaker and the doubt-doubter who cherishes as holy relics the traditions of other men's failures.

Among bank people here in the East there is an attitude of restrained wonder. Well, well! What will the West do next? Three-quarters of a century ago, after a conversation at Saturday lunch, I have been invited back to empty offices that showed—there was no doubting it—how poor Billy Langley's head of snow had been wrong again!

And in railway circles I know high officers with whom, after a conversation at Saturday lunch, I have been invited back to empty offices that showed—there was no doubting it—how poor Billy Langley's head of snow had been wrong again! How Bill, in public addresses before the Railway Commission, solemnly swore that he had shipped—let me see—1,300 bushels of oats south, the railway rates had gone up the rest! Well, the railway rates hadn't done this gobbling it seemed. There were the books, and there were the columns—and there the figures! If Bill's oats had been of the lowest grade, and if they had been shipped on the longest haul at the highest rate and sold for the lowest price in the year he was talking about—why Bill must have got at least \$22 for his 1,300 bushels instead of the \$250 which he told the world about. And if his oats had been high-priced oats, he would have had nearer \$700. But he said, said the railwaymen, that he got only \$250 and that the railways had taken the rest.

I could have told these Eastern railway officials even worse examples of election-time arithmetic than this one. There is for me no careless addition and subtraction right here in the East. But if they wanted Western cases—there was

that farmer mentioned by Bill Langley, who claimed that 8,000 bushels of oats on which he paid 13c a bushel freight rate, would not net him more than 11c after paying for threshing. Well, if his oats had been of the lowest grade, and sold at the lowest price that is 42½c, he must still have had 18c a bushel with which to pay the threshing. Of course every farmer knows that no threshingman ever got 18c a bushel. The inference in this case was that once more the railways were getting it.

There was also the case of a Mr. Brown, of the United Farmers of Manitoba who says that the cost of a binder laid down at Pilot Mound, Manitoba, is now \$45 higher than it was last year, and that the railway rates are to blame for \$22 out of the \$44. I happen to know from an implement manufacturer that the entire freight costs of a five-foot binder if shipped in carloads from Hamilton, or Toronto to Pilot Mound in the spring of 1920 was \$12.16; in April, 1921, \$16.40; an actual difference of \$4.24. If carried in carloads to Winnipeg and re-shipped all loads to Winnipeg from that point to Pilot Mound the total freight cost in 1920 was \$19.25, and in 1921, \$25.25, a difference of \$6. Mr. Brown's estimate of the increase alone was greater than the entire cost.

But could you explain to Eastern railway officials that poor Billy Langley's figures, and poor Mr. Brown's Western arithmetic! That because Langley was a cabinet minister the Western farmer was not fooled into thinking that two and two make five, simple because Bill sometimes thinks so. Surely the East has been in the strain of fighting elections. There is no higher level of native intelligence anywhere in this world than among the people I come from, the kind that had the courage to march up to a new country and say: "Here! I am going to tame you!" and stick to it, although that country might still send all its forces of snow and wind and old-time loneliness to try to drive them back. As proof of the fact Langley was defeated in the Saskatchewan elections—rejected along with his arithmetic—let me leave the railways out of it.

Among the small Eastern investors of snow and wind and old-time loneliness to try to drive them back. As proof of the fact Langley was defeated in the Saskatchewan elections—rejected along with his arithmetic—let me leave the railways out of it. The kind with whom my business brings me in frequent contact—I find what I might almost call sublime conceit in supposing that they can see through the charlatan and discover the fraud even in the West, twice as quickly as the West itself. "No," quavers one of these very nice people with perhaps \$1,000 to invest. "I don't think I care to hold any more western school debentures—our city bonds, or whatever it is—until I see. There is a bit too much demagoguery out there! Too many young lawyers strutting around and talking with parlor Bolshevism. Not that O. B. is a strike in Winnipeg, though that was bad enough—but read of a case, etc., etc., etc." I wonder how many of the well-informed easterners know the amount of business that kind is talked among the little investors in the East and in England, and the people to whom the loss of the interest on

even one debenture would mean some bill unpaid, some comfort done without!

The West is just as sane as the East. It sees through its own demagogues just as quickly and perhaps a little more quickly than the easterner. The western farmer in the last man in the world to tolerate Bolshevism. If, as I suppose, the basis of this eastern distrust is due to sometimes extravagant attacks on the railways by western orators, the East should remember that one of the surest ways a young lawyer can take for getting into the public eye out West, and winning a good constituency is to quote Scripture and rag the railways. It is always better for a family doctor to tell a lady patient she has XXV-ism of the ABC than to tell her the truth that she is really suffering from run-down nerves, unwise eating, late hours, too much coffee, worry over her children, and acidosis of the temper. She would never recover. So these popular and wise young doctors of state flourish the sword of scriptural quotation and shout to you troubles good people? Stop worrying your simple public affairs are really very simple. You think you have many, but you really have only one railway rates! "If he explained the whole combination of economic conditions that cause this or that unpleasant symptom, he would put the wise men in his audience to sleep, and the rest would be frightened to death. But the West, which is mostly wise, is not fooled even by his preacher of the office great. It knows very well when he quotes Scripture to liken the Winnipeg Board of Trade to Judas Iscariot, that he had to ask a Methodist preacher to look up the quotation, because the verses of the Bible, used for swearing affidavits, are pasted together to keep it from falling open and embarrassing some client in the middle of a perfectly good deal. These youngsters get up and talk about the psychology of the farmer—as though any self-respecting farmer would admit having seen a thing, and as though these young orators had ever heard the maternal rooster or swayed leaning against the West knows that when this had gets to Parliament and his party is in power, responsibilities will sober him up. It knows that he knows that nobody understands better than the West the importance of having railways prosperous enough and amiable enough to carry on as leaders in the development of the whole country.

Of course it is foolish to pretend that demagoguery is not dangerous. It is. Fragments of rail spokes, traversing wires and cables, have often frightened about the pocket-books of people who have never seen a prairie sunrise over the harvest fields. But Westerners are no more given to this vice than anyone else. A free speech is a British heritage and it is up to the intelligent Easterner and old countryman to take a quick look to suspend judgment before deciding that the West intends to wreck the C. P. R. in order to get into the building funds.

(Signed) A. WESTERNER.
(From the Montreal Gazette.)

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IDEALS A LA MODE—HOW MANY CAN A GIRL AFFORD?

Beatrice Fairfax Says it Would Pay Young Women to Cultivate Their Brains

(By Beatrice Fairfax, who occupies a unique position in the writing world

as an authority on the problems of girls.)

In these days, when so many of my correspondents are writing to me concerning the "Jazz Baby" whom he admires, I'm glad to answer Marguerite, who asks me a wistful question or two.

"Are there any men left who admire the simple, home-loving girl? If a girl likes to dance and go to shows, but prefers lectures and concerts and taking long walks, she is a 'dead one.' If a girl wears simple, tailor-made clothes and saves part of her salary she is an 'old maid.'"

"I'm thirty-two and on the shelf. I'm resigned to being there, but I have three younger sisters growing up. I'm housekeeper and mother of the family, and I'm wondering how to bring up the girls so they will get the most out of life. Can't you advise me what ideals to give them? How many ideals can a girl afford to have nowadays if she doesn't want to grow up to be a lonely old maid, like Sister Marguerite?"

Now—right off the bat—I'm going to say what too few girls believe nowadays, and what still fewer, alas! are willing to put to the test. I think a girl can afford to have all the fine, splendid ideals she likes, provided only she has the brains and sweetness to make them seem worth while.

Not by being a scolding, sour old maid and trying to impose her will on every one she meets can any girl make her ideals palatable or plausible. Not by sitting up and lecturing everyone she comes across about the hideous way the world is heading for perdition can a girl prove that modesty has charm.

Lectures and holier-than-thou poses aren't wanted by busy folks,

who either have their own philosophy of life or don't want to be troubled with such a thing. But the force of example works wonders.

If girls were at as much pains to cultivate their brains as their figures they'd be able to express as much charm through their facile minds as through their graceful bodies.

I know a girl who's been eating a luncheon of asparagus, lettuce and one cup of black coffee daily for a year in order to get the proper thing in svelte lines. Can you imagine her making as much effort to make her mind alert and delightful?

I know a woman of thirty-five who has more beaux than ever she had at twenty. And there are three fine men any of whom she could marry if she were willing to give up the position it has taken her years to attain.

This woman doesn't smoke, drink, wear her dresses to her knees or lie awake nights thinking of how to keep the grey out of her hair or the pounds off her frame. She's a good-looking woman, who isn't a beauty and doesn't paint the lily to a counterfeit of what it is.

She tells me that at twenty she was too self-centered to be popular.

"I thought about myself and what I wanted and what impression I was making," she confessed. "I didn't realize that men also want to make an impression and to be assured that they are doing it. Then later I got too absorbed in my work to make any effort to please. Now I've made good and have a nice, leisurely feeling of wanting to be with congenial folks and to make them as glad to be with me as I am to be with them."

"It isn't inordinately hard to find out what folks like when you've been studying business problems for years. I've an idea that if you never bore a man he'll excuse you if you don't fur-

nish him with jazz and cheap excitement." And, as the Psalmist says, "Selah!"

DO AUTOMOBILES START FOREST FIRES?

Officers of the Massachusetts forest service declare that the number of fires in the forests in the state bears a direct relation to the number of automobile licenses issued. As the automobiles increase, so do the forest fires. They claim that city people, touring through the woods by automobile, leave their noon-day campfires burning and so start fires. The statement is possibly justified, but analyzed it simply means, "more tourists, more fires." The remedy is not fewer automobiles, but more widespread education as to the dangers of careless handling of fires in the forests. The more city people there are who go for their recreation to the forest, the better will the value of the forest be appreciated and the easier it will be to have conservation measures carried out. If the subject is approached in this way the automobile will become not a menace to the forest, but a great aid to forest conservation.

WHATEVER THE WEATHER MAY BE

Oh, love is fair in Springtime,
And love is fond in June,
And love is sweet when lovers meet
Beneath the harvest moon.
But when October's drizzle
Comes drear and chill and fine,
Who sings of love is master of
A merrier heart than mine.

To sing in May is easy,
When all the woods are green;
And winter time inspires a rhyme
When days are bright and keen.
But in that midway season,
The late, lugubrious Fall,
It's mighty hard for any bard
To sing a song at all.

So let us draw the curtains
And light the cheerful lamp,
And in its glow we shall not know
It's cold without, and damp;
And fancy shift transport us
To where the skies are blue,
And I shall sing a lovely thing
Of Love and Spring and You.

IN LONDON

When we go out to take the air
We walk around Cadogan Square,
Betty in blue and I in green
And nurse with Baby John between.

Or in the Park where flowers grow
Across the curving bridge we go,
Beneath which flows in silvery line
The curly-wurly Serpentine.

Or down the Broad Walk where one
sees
The great big gates and solemn trees.
There sits the woman with balloons
Floating from strings like colored moons.

Orange and purple, red and blue,
Colors of every rainbow hue;
Bobbing and bouncing up they fly
And wait for children passing by.

Lastly where like a great round O
The waters of the Round Pond go
Are many things to do and see
And that is where I love to be.

The waves all dance and skip and run
And everything is full of fun!
There yachts go sailing out beyond
O, how I love the great Round Pond!

BRINGING UP FATHER

By G. McManus



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HATS FOR WINTER WEAR
CHILDREN'S TAMS and
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PRETTY SAQUES AND
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BABY

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Reach & Co.

We advertised that wonderful offer of aluminum four weeks too early, as the manufacturers say the sales have been phenomenal and it is almost impossible to fill orders. They promise, however, that in two weeks we will get our original order. It looks as if we were advertising under false pretenses. The offer is, however, so bona fide that it makes people anxious to get one of those sets. However, we shall have to fill up our advertising space with something that will equally interest you. Now about that splendid blanket cloth in all shades for fall and winter overcoats. We asked a farmer's wife if she could make a boy's mackinaw and a girl's coat. We knew she was a good seamstress, but were not exactly certain of her ability to make coats. We told her about the Butterick patterns and how comparatively easy it was. So we took her upstairs, laid the cloth out and opened the Butterick patterns, laid them on, cut them out, folded each up, told her to take them home and give results by bringing them back made up. A boy's mackinaw and a girl's coat in a few days. She came back a little diffident while waiting for our appraisal. Well, it was a revelation. Satisfaction and joy bubbled out in our faces. The fit was perfect, the seams well pressed, and in comparison with the factory made they were away ahead. What this woman did you can do.

Reach & Co.

TAKE A DINNER HERE



some evening and you'll surely want to come again soon. The lights, the atmosphere, the appointments, the service and the food will combine to make you think of this restaurant with pleasure yet to come, anticipations which are always realized.

CLUB CAFE

G. W. V. A.

MACLEOD

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

VETERANS' HALL ---- Hallowe'en
October 31, 1921

Supper Will be Served---RYAN'S ORCHESTRA (4 PIECES)

PRIZES FOR BEST COSTUMES

GENTS \$1.00

LADIES \$1.00

COSTUMES MAY BE OBTAINED
AT WHITWORTH'S

32-21

FOLLOW CLOSELY

The news of the coming elections. It is to every man and woman's interest to keep in touch with all political questions.

See it first in

THE LETHBRIDGE HERALD

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NEWS

Mr. A. Stevens of the Irrigation Survey was a visitor to Lethbridge last week.

Mr. F. Tatham of the Blood Reserve was a business visitor to Calgary on Saturday last.

F. B. C. Metge of the Blood Indian Reserve was charged before Magistrate Faunt on the Blood Reserve with selling some Indian property on which he had loaned money to a treaty Indian, contrary to the Indian Act, Corp. Anderson of the R.C.M.P. conducted the prosecution, and Mr. R. F. Barnes, lawyer of Macleod, defended the accused. After hearing the evidence His Worship dismissed the case.

The Macleod Hockey club will hold one of their recherche dances in the G. W. V. A. hall on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at 9 p.m. No effort is being spared to make this, the inaugural dance of the season, an outstanding success. The custom obtaining in the past of leaving the matter of refreshments in the hands of a bevy of fair ladies is being adhered to and this alone ensures an enjoyable occasion. Special music is being procured and a unique program is being prepared. This will include a number of novelties not hitherto seen in Macleod. Apart from the assurance of obtaining one's money's worth at these functions sponsored by the Hockey Club, it should be remembered that the club has been under great expense in maintaining Macleod's reputation in the world of sport, and it is only through the support by the public of these dances that it has been possible to carry on.

A number of young people motored to Nobleford on Friday evening last to a masquerade ball held under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias. The hall was decorated for the occasion and presented a very attractive appearance. The costumes were varied and appropriate, noticeable among which were "Rosen Rye," "Harvest," "Flower Girl," "Sun Flower," "Indian Maid," and "Indian Chief." The usual clown was well represented as also were "Cowboy" and "Mexican." The prizes for the best costume were won by Mrs. Paulson as "Indian Maid," Mr. Swales as "Rosen Rye," and Mr. Buchanan as "Indian Chief." The dancing floor left nothing to be desired, and the All-Star orchestra of Macleod rendered the music in their usual dashing manner. In fact, for the evening they reigned supreme in the hearts of their audience. As the evening ad-

vanced the spirit of the occasion was fully entered into, and when the gathering broke up everyone felt that they had spent a very enjoyable evening. The management of the dance could not be surpassed for courtesy and hospitality.

Mr. Harry Nelson and Mrs. Nelson of High River, both delegates to the National Liberal-Conservative convention, were callers at The Times office today. Mr. Nelson is in the employ of the High River Times and at present in charge of the Vulcan Advocate.

Wear a poppy on poppy day.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE

A very interesting appeal case was brought before His Lordship Mr. Justice Ives on Tuesday last in Macleod. J. McKenzie of the Club Cafe was found guilty by the Magistrate a short time ago of selling beer containing more than two per cent. alcohol and was fined \$20 and costs. The appeal was brought by Mr. J. D. Matheson, barrister, of Macleod, on the grounds that no evidence had been forthcoming to prove that the so-called detectives who gave evidence as to the analysis of this beer were police officers as set forth in the Liquor Act. After hearing the appeal His Lordship set the conviction aside.

HOBOS, BEWARE

John Inman, a laborer, but one of those who evidently does not believe in labor, drifted into Macleod and on Sunday evening purloined a club bag and travelling rug from an automobile standing in front of the Club Cafe on Main Street. Information of the loss was given to Sergt. Caswell, who promptly investigated the case and next morning recovered the stolen property and also had the thief safe in the cells. On Tuesday Inman appeared before Magistrate Stedman, was found guilty and sentenced to six months' hard labor in the Lethbridge gaol.

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MACLEOD ---- ALBERTA

COMING EVENTS FORESHADOWED

G.W.V.A. MACLEOD. FALL
AND WINTER PROGRAM

No pains are being spared by the G.W.V.A. in making preparations for this season's social activities. The masquerade ball on Hallowe'en will be in the nature of an opening event. The committee is making elaborate arrangements regarding supper, music, decorations and supply of costumes, and intend to make this function a "night of nights," so far as enjoyment is concerned.

Prizes will be given for the best costumes. The next event will be the military ball on the evening of the official holiday, November 7th. Come and wear your uniform.

DANCE

In the Town Hall under the auspices of the Agricultural Society on Monday, Oct. 24th. All-Star Orchestra. Admission --- gentlemen, 50c.; ladies, 50c.

I. O. O. F. DANCES

The Oddfellows are holding a series of dances this winter, to take place on the following dates: Nov. 16, Dec. 7th and 26th, Jan. 11th.

The St. Andrew's Ladies' Aid are holding their annual sale of work (suitable for Christmas gifts), on Saturday, Nov. 26th, in the Town Hall.

A Tea Dansant will be given by the R. C. Ladies' Aid on Wednesday, November the 2nd.

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Macleod, Alta.

"In Flanders fields the poppies grow." Don't forget, on Armistice Day.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Harvest Thanksgiving service 11 a. m.---"The Crown of the Year." 7.30 p.m.---Praise. Special music will be rendered by the choir. Harvest Thanksgiving offering. REV. J. KENNEDY.

Only ten thousand people in Scotland now speak Gaelic, which is one of the signs that the world is improving.

The door to Irish peace is said to remain open, but DeValera shows a disposition to batter his way through the wall.

Besides seeing ghosts of people that really existed, members of the International Psychic Society, meeting at Copenhagen, say they have seen the ghost of Hamlet.

Italy has been experimenting with the manufacture of fertilizer out of the contents of "duds" found on her old battlefields---another way of beating swords into plowshares.

The fourteen greater nations have 6,000,000 men under arms, and the United States is, proudly, No. 13 on the list.

The name of the new German ambassador is Hermes, which is a great improvement on Mars.

A New York judge has ruled that a husband must give his wife three-fourths of his pay. A daniel come to judgment! Husbands are going to cheer up considerably when they learn that they have a legal right to hold out one-fourth.

The Japanese use seaweed for the manufacture of policemen's boots, picture frames, floors and electric switchboards. In inquiry does not reveal why

TO RENT

Fully modern six-roomed
bungalow, furnished---\$30.

K. A. Y. Realty Co.

BOYS' SUITS

A new shipment of Boys' Suits just arrived. Inspection invited.

New models, new colorings and first-class tailoring. Sizes 26 to 34.

\$12.50 to \$20.00

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SPECIALS

Boy's Saddle \$8.00

2 1-2 h.p. Gas Engine \$95.00

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Clean Sweep Hair Broom 45c each
while they last---two only to a
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Warm Winter Clothing For Men and Boys

Men's Suits---Men's Overcoats---
Men's Bannockburn Pants, Mackinaws and Sweaters.

Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Mackinaws and Sweaters.

R. T. BARKER

Now Is The Time To Save Money Lay in a Supply of FLOUR for Winter

FLOUR AND ROLLED OATS

98 lb. sack, Our Best Grade Flour	\$3.75
49 lb. sack, Our Best Grade Flour	\$2.00
24 lb. sack, Our Best Grade Flour	\$1.05
10 lb. sack Graham Flour	\$.50
80 lb. sack Rolled Oats	\$3.00
40 lb. sack Rolled Oats	\$1.55
20 lb. sack Rolled Oats	\$.80
8 lb. sack Rolled Oats	\$.40

OAT MEAL AND WHEATLETS

10 lb. sack Oat Meal	\$.40
10 lb. sack Wheatlets	\$.60
6 lb. sack Wheatlets	\$.40

BRAN, SHORTS, BARLEY AND OATS

100 lb. sack Bran	\$1.20
100 lb. sack Shorts	\$1.30
100 lb. sack Whole Barley	\$1.50
100 lb. sack Chop Barley	\$1.60
100 lbs. Choice Oats	\$1.50
100 lb. Crushed Oats	\$1.55
Choice Baled Hay, per ton	\$24.00

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it's no good for postmen's boots, window sills, partitions and hockey sticks.

some time before sale.

According to a consular report, scientists in Norway have decided that eels don't grow from the hairs of a horse's tail. Ho, we knew that long ago. It's snakes that grow from horse hairs.

Farmers report that hens are laying thick-shelled eggs and that this means we are going to have a hard winter. How clever the hens to know that the eggs are going to be reserved for